BIRDS OF KENYA AND UGANDA, BEING ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA TO MY PREVIOUS PAPER IN "NOVITATES ZOOLOGICAE," XXIX, 1922.

By V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN, M.B.O.U., Etc.

(With Plates III and IV.)

THE object in writing this paper is twofold: firstly, to bring my previous Report up-to-date by adding new species and races which have been described since its publication and inserting species which were inadvertently omitted previously; and secondly, to make such corrections in nomenclature as are necessary, taking Sclater's *Systema Avium Aethiopicarum* as a guide. Where I either differ entirely from the views expressed by Sclater, or make modifications thereto, I submit my views for what they are worth. That we have reached finality with regard to the classification of the birds of East Africa is not to be expected; but I trust that such notes as I have made will help toward clearing up some of the many difficulties before us. It is, of course, possible that instead of clearing up a difficulty, I have added to it, albeit unintentionally, and I should like to make it perfectly clear that such opinions as I express are based on the results of my own investigations of the very large collections at my disposal, and of the birds in the field.

It will be recalled that my previous paper was based on my large collection of 15,000 skins; I have now added another 6,000, and, in addition, I have made free use of the bird collections in the Nairobi Museum.

It must be remembered that Kenya and Uganda are very complex countries: combinations of factors, differing in several areas, tend to the formation of geographical races hitherto unrecognized. These ecological factors can be appreciated only by the man on the spot, who has actually studied the country in detail.

As before, the area covered by this Report is limited to Uganda and Kenya, but takes in the area of Jubaland now under Italian administration.

The arrangement adopted is that of my previous paper, which is based on the classification given by Reichenow in *Vögel Afrikas*.

Several new races are referred to, some recently described by American and English authors, and many which have appeared in the *Journal of the East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society*, no. 37, July 1931.

Alterations in names are preceded by the designation previously used by me, followed by the corrected name in heavy type; additions are given in heavy type; additional localities are recorded for many species and races previously cited.

The principal works referred to in this Report are as follows:

Bannerman, D. A.: *Birds of Tropical West Africa*, vol. i, 1930.
Bannerman, D. A.: *Revue Zoologique Africaine*, vol. ix, 1922.
Bowen, Wedgewood: *Proceedings Academy Natural Sciences Philadelphia*, 1930–31.

Chapin, J. P.: *American Museum Novitates*, 1930.
Chapin, J. P.: *Journal für Ornithologie*, 1929.
Friedmann, H.: "Birds of Æthiopia and Kenya," *Bulletin United States National Museum*, part 1, 1930.
Friedmann, H.: *Proceedings New England Club*, 1929–30.
Friedmann, H.: *Occasional Papers Boston Society*, 1929–30.
Granvik, H.: "Birds of Elgon and Kenya," *Journal für Ornithologie*, Feb. 1923.
Gyldenstolpe, Count N.: "Birds of Kivu and Ruanda," *Svenska Vetenskaps-akademiens Handlingar*, no. 3, 1924.
Lynes, H.: *Ibis*, 1930, Suppl. (Review Genus *Cisticola*).
Sclater, W. L.: *Systema Avium Æthiopicarum*.

I take this opportunity of thanking Messrs. Sclater and Bannerman for their help in comparing certain birds with material in the British Museum, and Dr. Hartert for similar services in the Zoological Museum at Berlin.

PODICIPIDAE.

The following corrections of my previous notes on the Grebes are necessary. According to Sclater, *Systema*, p. 4, the genus **Poliocephalus** must now be used for the African Little Grebes; the race found in Kenya and Uganda, where they are resident and breed, is *P. ruficollis capensis* (Salvad.), No. 3, type locality Shoa.

The resident race of the Black-necked Grebe, now placed in the genus **Proctopus,** has been described by Roberts as *Proctopus nigricollis gurneyi*, type locality Lambert's Bay, Cape Province. These birds nest twice a year on Lakes Nakuru and Naivasha, and it is very doubtful whether the European race finds its way so far south in the winter; my No. 4.

The genus *Podiceps* is now used for the Great Crested Grebes; the resident breeding race is *Podiceps cristatus infuscatus* Salvad., No. 5.

SULIDAE.

Sula dactylatra melanops Heugl. Masked Booby.

The Indian Ocean race of the Masked Booby is recorded by Sclater along the coast of East Africa from Lindi to Somaliland.

Morus capensis (Licht.). Cape Gannet.

This species has been noted on several occasions south of Mombasa, and even in the harbour. I have obtained 2 specimens from the coast off Vanga. There is a breeding colony on a small island some distance south of Zanzibar, but very few birds seem to come farther north than Mombasa.

PHALACROCORACIDAE.

Phalacrocorax carbo lucidus (Licht.). White-breasted Cormorant.

This is the large Cormorant which is found along the Tana and Juba Rivers. It apparently does not occur on the inland lakes.

ANHINGIDAE.

Anhinga rufa rufa (Lacép. & Daud.). **African Darter.**

Owing to an oversight, records of this bird were omitted from my paper in NOV. ZOOL., 1922. The species is very common on all the lakes and larger rivers throughout Kenya and Uganda. Large nesting colonies exist on Lake Victoria. One occasionally finds a clutch of eggs which lack the outer layer of white chalk, thus they are bluish in colour.

LARIDAE.

Larus cirrocephalus Vieill., No. 8.

Most authors dealing with this species recognize but one form ; in a recent paper, however, by Friedmann, the name **poiocephalus** Swains. is used to distinguish the African race from the South American form. He further places this gull in the genus **Hydrocoloeus**—*Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, no. 153, p. 194.

ANATIDAE.

Nyroca nyroca nyroca (Güld.). **White-eyed Pochard.**

This species is omitted from Selater's *Systema* as a migrant to Kenya. I have secured a female in good plumage, which was shot from a small flock in February 1925. The species was again obtained in January 1930. It is more than likely that these birds have, in the past, been overlooked and probably confused with the immature of the African Pochard. Dr. Hartert, who has verified the identification, writes : "It is recorded from Northern Nigeria, Khartoum, Sokotra, and Abyssinia. Is also said to occur in the Congo, but the record is unreliable."

Nyroca fuligula (Linn.), No. 24.

In my previous paper (*op. cit.*) I recorded what I took to be the first specimen of this duck obtained in East Africa. Although Sclater had access to this record, he omits any reference to it in his *Systema*. I have now handled no less than 6 specimens in the flesh, obtained on Lake Naivasha, in February 1924, and on Lakes Elmenteita and Nakuru, 1925. The birds obtained are in fine fresh plumage, with well-developed tufts. Jackson does not include the species in his *Game Birds of Kenya and Uganda*. Mr. Allen Turner informs me that they are regular visitors to the Kinangop Dams.

Anas crecca Linn. **European Teal.**

This species must now be added to the list of ducks found in Kenya and Uganda. The first specimens were obtained on Lake Naivasha, in January 1919 ; the bird was found again in April 1923, and since then I have obtained examples each winter. As in the case of practically all the northern migratory ducks shot here, the degree of moults and plumages exhibits every gradation from the full breeding dress to the complete eclipse, besides many stages in the change from the first winter to summer garb of the young. I have seen specimens taken on the crater lakes of Toro, in Uganda. Jackson omitted to include this species in his book on the *Game Birds*, and Sclater likewise does not record it from Kenya in *Systema*.

Anas penelope Linn. **European Widgeon.**

A further species hitherto unrecorded from Kenya. I have obtained a few examples from Lake Naivasha, including a full-plumaged male, a male entering its first summer dress, and one still in the first winter. All these were shot in January 1925, while females were obtained in February 1925. Other specimens were shot in January 1931 on Lake Naivasha.

Anas undulata ruepelli Blyth. **Abyssinian Yellow-billed Duck.**

Sclater records this form as from Uganda, in the north-east, where it intergrades with the typical form.

Anas platyrhynchos Linn. **Mallard.**

H. B. Sharpe records this bird from Lake Marsabit, but the record should be substantiated by a specimen—*Bateleur*, vol. ii, no. 4, p. 106, 1930.

PLEGADIDAE.

Hagedashia hagedash erlangeri Neum., No. 40.

In my previous paper, Nov. Zool., 1922, I recorded my Lake Jipe, Kilimanjaro, birds as belonging to this race. I have since obtained specimens from Serenli, on the Juba River, on which I have reported in the *Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, no. 35, p. 26. These three birds have the following measurements: Culmen 122, 127, 126 mm.; wings 310, 325, 327 mm.; tails 133, 130 mm.; tarsi 60, 61, 63 mm. It will be seen that every measurement is well below those given for Kenya birds, though Neumann apparently had small birds also, the minimum bill length given by him being 128 mm.

The specimens which I refer to true *erlangeri* were obtained at Serenli on the Juba River, and undoubtedly belong to this form, type locality Dogge, S. Somaliland. A pronounced feature in these specimens is the very dark grey of the head and throat, contrasting with the neck and accentuated by the creamy white stripe which extends from the gape to the lower edge of the ear-coverts. The grey of the underside is paler than in Uganda and Kenya specimens.

Although Sclater gives the distribution of *erlangeri* as East Africa from S. Somaliland south to Nyasaland and the Zambezi, and I myself have recorded birds from Lakes Naivasha and Jipe under this name, I cannot but feel that Kenya birds are not really *erlangeri*, but are intermediate between that form and *nilotica*, and should be reckoned as a distinct race.

Oreoibis akleyorum, No. 38 = **Lampribis olivacea akleyorum** (Chapm.).

Chapin has recently given an interesting review of the *Lampribis olivacea* group, *Amer. Mus. Novit.*, no. 84, Aug. 1923, and shows that the Kenya bird belongs to the genus cited above, and the genus *Oreoibis* becomes a synonym. Very few specimens have been obtained, and, besides the 2 types, only 3 others are recorded: Percival, 1919; W. N. van Someren, 1921; and one in 1927 taken by one of my collectors at Meru. This last was seen feeding at the edge of a swamp, and my Boy, having nothing but a butterfly net handy, pulled the shaft off the net and flung it at the bird, luckily striking it on the neck and

killing it instantaneously. The specimen is an exceptionally fine one in full plumage. Measurements : culmen 126 mm. ; tarsus 68 mm. ; wings 370 mm.

The species is not actually rare in the vicinity of Mt. Kenya and the Aberdares. It keeps to the forests, but when grass fires are burning within a short distance of its retreat, one may see small flocks up to a dozen individuals hunting for insects in advance of the slowly moving line of flames.

ARDEIDAE

Nycticorax leuconotus (Wagl.). **White-rumped Night Heron.**

This species must now be added to the list of Kenya birds. Two examples were seen near the edge of the forest in the west Taveta district, and one procured. I have no typical specimens for comparison, but Sclater records only the one form. The type came from Senegambia.

No. 46, *Ardea gularis :* The specimens from Witu and Zanzibar, mentioned by me as recorded by Jackson, refer to **Demigretta dimorpha** Hart. *D. gularis* is confined to West Africa.

No. 50, *Egretta alba :* Friedmann, *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, 1930, p. 19, has recently pointed out that the Great White Egret or Heron, which is found south of Egypt and Northern Africa, is not the European race, but the African, **Casmerodius albus melanorhynchus** (Wagl.). He states that the distinguishing feature is the colour of the exposed end of the tibia, which is yellow in *C. albus albus*, and black in *C. albus melanoryhnchus*. This character, however, is rather unsatisfactory, as the young or immature in both races have black legs. There is also a seasonal change, a characteristic which is very well demonstrated in *Egretta garzetta garzetta*.

Ardeola idae (Hartl.), No. 54.

Sclater, p. 27, places this bird as an insular race of *Ardeola ralloides* (Scop.) and confines its range to Madagascar. There is not the slightest doubt that *idae* occurs on the mainland of Africa, as various records prove, and, as Friedmann has shown, *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, no. 153, p. 23, that both birds occur on the island of Madagascar, I prefer to maintain the two as distinct species.

Butorides atricapillus (Afz.), No. 55.

This species should be referred to as a race of *Butorides striatus*.

Ardetta sturmii, No. 57 = **Ardeirallus sturmii** (Wagl.).

Sclater upholds the genus **Ardeirallus** for this species.

Ardetta minuta payesii = **Ixobrychus minutus payesii** (Hartl.).

The resident race in Kenya and Uganda is *I. minutus payesii* (Hartl.). The typical race, *I. minutus minutus*, occurs as a migrant.

CICONIIDAE.

Abdimia is replaced by **Sphenorhynchus** Licht., No. 65.

Ephippiorhynchus replaces *Mycteria*, No. 67.

Tantalus ibis now becomes **Ibis ibis** (Linn.), No. 70.

PHOENICOPTERIDAE.

The Greater Flamingoes, which occur on the larger lakes of Kenya and Uganda, should be known as **Phoenicopterus ruber antiquorum** (Temm.), No. 71, while the Lesser Flamingo is referred to the genus **Phoeniconaias**, No. 72. The Greater Flamingo is recorded as a breeding bird on Lake Rudolf.

GLAREOLIDAE.

Glareola pratincola.

In my previous paper, p. 11, I recorded birds from the coast of Lamu, Lakes Rudolf and Victoria, as belonging to the race *fülleborni*. On geographical grounds it might be suggested that the series contains birds referable to at least three geographical forms, viz. *fülleborni* for birds obtained on Lakes Naivasha and Victoria (the type came from Lake Rukwa, T.T.); *limbata* for birds taken on Lakes Rudolf and Karoli; and *erlangeri* for birds obtained along the coast of Kenya between Kismayu and Lamu (type locality Kismayu).

In actual fact, it is very difficult to assign certain birds to any given race, except perhaps in the case of inland Kenya birds, which are *fülleborni*. My specimens from Rudolf and Karoli are not really separable from Lake Victoria birds, yet Friedmann,[1] when reporting on specimens taken at the south end of Rudolf, states that he places his birds as *limbata*, though they are actually intermediate between this form and *fülleborni*. I assume, therefore, that they tend more to the former than to the latter. With regard to specimens from the coast,[2] there appears to be little difference in coloration, but they tend to be rather larger, the wing measurements varying from 184–204 mm., average 189·75 mm., as against 170–186 mm., average 176 mm. They should perhaps be referred to the race *erlangeri* Neum.

Galachrysia nuchalis emini (Shell.), No. 76.

This race, according to Sclater, is identical with the form *marchei* (Oust.) inhabiting the Gaboon (*Systema*, p. 846), and the genus used above replaces *Glareola*. This seems to me unsatisfactory, more especially as we have the race *antaenia* (Reichw.) in the Belgian Congo.

Glareola ocularis Verr., No. 75.

To the localities on the coast should be added a record by Dr. Granvik from Kendu Bay, Lake Victoria, *Journ. f. Orn.*, February 1923, p. 33.

Rhinoptilus chalcopterus chalcopterus (Temm.). **Bronze-wing Courser.**

Sclater records the typical form as from Kenya, *Systema*, p. 139, but it probably does not occur except in the north-western districts. The race found south of the Mau is *obscurus* Neum.

Rhinoptilus cinctus emini (Zedl.). **Emin's Courser.**

This race should be added to the Kenya list, as it has been taken in the Kisii area. There is, however, a tendency towards the typical form in some specimens.

[1] Friedmann, *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, no. 153, pp. 191–193.

[2] Cf. van Someren, *Jour. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, no. 16, 1921, p. 38, and no. 35, 1929, p. 27.

Cursorius cursor littoralis Erl. **Jubaland Courser.**

The type of this race was obtained at Kismayu and, according to Sclater, *op. cit.*, p. 137, it is this race which extends throughout the dry country north of Mt. Kenya. In my previous paper I referred the Rudolf specimens to the race *somalensis* Shell., No. 77. I am still inclined to the view that these inland birds are nearer to *somalensis* than to *littoralis*. Wings 125–140 mm. On the other hand, we have a name given by Mearns to birds from north of Mt. Kenya, viz. *meruensis*, *Smithon. Misc. Col.*, vol. 65, no. 13, 1915. Sclater makes no reference to this supposed race. My few examples would indicate that birds from the Northern Guasso Nyiro and Waghier are darker than those from the Turkwell and West Rudolf; Mearns's name would apply to the former.

CHARADRIIDAE.

Charadrius marginatus tenellus Hartl.

The specimens referred by me to *marginatus* should be placed as the race *tenellus*, type locality Madagascar. As already noted, these birds are paler than the race inhabiting the west coast, but I have suggested in my report on the birds of Jubaland, *Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, no. 35, p. 27, that they should be carefully compared with typical Madagascar material.

Charadrius geoffroyi, No. 84 = **Charadrius leschenaulti** Less.

Charadrius alexandrinus pons Neum.

Neumann has recently described this race, NOV. ZOOL., vol. XXXV, 1929, p. 212, as inhabiting the coastal strip from Obbia, Southern Somaliland, to Kismayu, Jubaland. It is said to be paler and smaller than the race *seebohmi*: wings ♀ 98–102, and ♂ 100–104 mm., cf. Friedmann, *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, no. 153, p. 157.

Stephanibyx lugubris (Less.), No. 95.

Friedmann [1] has drawn attention to the limited distribution of this bird as given by Sclater in *Systema*, p. 123, and points out that the species has been recorded by me and others from localities north of the limit cited. My records show that the species is found on the mainland, from the coast at Lamu, inland to the Athi Plains, north to Naivasha and Nakuru, Sotik and Kericho, Lake Victoria and in Western Uganda. There are also specimens in the Nairobi Museum from Morogoro, T.T., and Dar-es-Salaam. The wing variation is from 160–187 mm.

Lobivanellus senegallus lateralis, No. 103 = **Afribyx senegallus lateralis** (L.).

Hemiparra crassirostris hybrida Reichw.

This form of the Thick-billed Plover occurs in the south-east of Lake Victoria.

[1] Friedmann, *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.*

Anomalophrys superciliosus (Reichw.), No. 102.

My records of this species within Kenya were placed in the genus *Sarciophorus* in accordance with Reichenow's *Vögel Afrikas*.

Selater does not include this species as from Kenya in his *Systema*, although my records were published in 1922. The distribution given by him should therefore be extended to include the eastern shores of Lake Victoria, in Kavirondo.

Haematopus ostralegus ostralegus Linn. **Oyster-Catcher.**

By an unfortunate oversight this species was omitted from my list. It is common on the coast of Kenya and occurs on Lake Victoria as a winter migrant.

BURHINIDAE.

Burhinus vermiculatus büttikoferi Reichw.

The West African race of this Stone-Curlew occurs in Western Uganda and should be included in the list of birds of this country.

Burhinus capensis affinis Rüpp., No. 108.

As indicated in my previous paper, the race found in the Rudolf-Baringo area is this northern form. I have now secured birds from Chanler's Falls, Marsabit, Turkwell, and Lodwar. There is some variation, but no bird approaches the southern form, which extends up to Kikuyu. Birds from the Turkwell are very rufescent.

SCOLOPACIDAE.

The genus **Capella** must now be used for all the Snipe hitherto placed in the genus *Gallinago*.

Capella stenura Bp. **Indian Pin-tail Snipe.**

This species has been recorded by me from the Juba River (*Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, no. 35, p. 30). The specimen taken is in all probability an accidental vagrant. Selater does not include this species as occurring in any part of Africa. The identification has been verified by Dr. Hartert.

The genus *Calidris* now applies only to the Knot, so that the Dunlin, Curlew-sandpiper, and Little Stint must be placed in the genus **Erolia**.

Calidris ferruginea, No. 126 = **Erolia testacea** (Pall.).

Philomachus pugnax (Linn.), No. 115.

The Ruff must now be known under the above name, **Philomachus** replacing both *Pavoncella* and *Machetes*.

Actitis hypoleucos (Linn.), No. 121.

Now placed in the genus named. The status of this bird in Eastern Africa requires some careful investigation; for there is little doubt that some birds remain here throughout the year. We have previously recorded the species as

breeding in Uganda, and have photographic evidence of the parent bird on its nest. I should not be at all surprised to find that several pairs nest on the shores of Lake Naivasha.

Limosa limosa limosa Linn. **Black-tailed Godwit.**

This species of Godwit has been recorded from the Tana River.

Limosa lapponica lapponica Linn. **Bar-tailed Godwit.**

Has been taken off the coast at Kismayu on the Juba River.

Numenius arquata lineatus Cuv. **Eastern Curlew,**

and

Numenius arquata arquata Linn., No. 112.

The predominant race of Curlew found in Eastern Africa belongs to the large eastern form. Wings 276–305 mm.

Numenius phaeopus phaeopus (Linn.), No. 113,

and

Numenius phaeopus alboaxillaris Lowe. **East African Whimbrel.**

The description of an East African race of the Whimbrel gives rise to some speculation as to the correct identification of Whimbrels recorded from East Africa. The salient features of the African race appear to be the uniform white axillaries, underwing, and tail-coverts. In the limited material at my disposal there appears to be considerable variation in colour in these areas. It is more than possible that the birds recorded from the lakes of Kenya and Uganda will prove to be the European bird on migration, and the majority of the coastal records will apply to the East African race. A series from each locality would be required to settle the matter.

JACANIDAE.

Actophilornis africana (Gmel.), No. 133.

The common African Jacana or Lily-trotter must now be placed in the genus cited, and not *Actophilus*, cf. Oberh., *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.*, no. 38, 1925, p. 90.

RALLIDAE.

Limnocorax flavirostra (Swains.) replaces *L. niger* Gmel., No. 138.

Limnobaenus marginalis (Hartl.). **Striped Crake.**

Selater records this species as having been taken at Ribe (? Rabai) near Mombasa. It is apparently a rare bird.

Porzana parva (Scop.). **Little Crake.**

Selater gives Uganda as its southern range in winter.

Porzana pusilla obscura Neum., No. 140.

Additional material shows that the wing measurements vary from 77–84 mm. Friedmann has recently described the South African birds as a distinct race under the name *intensa*, *Proc. New Eng. Zool. Club*, vol. x, p. 77, stating that this race is darker than that occurring in East Africa. A fully adult male now in my collection is very dark grey on the sides of the head and the lower surface as far as the upper abdomen. Additional material of this exceedingly shy bird is required to clear up the position.

Sarothrura rufa subsp.

Since the publication of my report in Nov. Zool., 1922, I have obtained a Pigmy Rail which belongs to this group, but is much nearer to *S. r. ansorgei* mihi than to *S. r. elizabethae* mihi. The white markings on the dorsum are rounded, not linear; those on the flanks are of similar shape, while the white spotting on the tail feathers is restricted to the long upper tail-coverts, the rectrices themselves being black. The under tail-coverts are almost entirely black, with a very few minute white spots.

This specimen was procured by Capt. Dent in the swamp at Kiambu, 12 miles from Nairobi; but unfortunately the legs are missing, having been eaten by rats. The difference between this and *S. r. elizabethae* is so marked that I am inclined to consider it a distinct race. The bird differs from *ansorgei* in being darker and in having the white spots more rounded and distinct.

Sarothrura rufa elizabethae, No. 141, occurs in the Nairobi swamp in the typical form, being similar in every respect to specimens from Kisumu and the Elgon region west to Kyetume in Uganda.

Sarothrura böhmi somereni Bannerm., No. 142.

Additional material, unfortunately all males, goes to show that this bird is remarkably constant. Except for a slightly more heavy striping on the breast of one example, they are very uniform. Stoneham records this bird from Kitale, and says that it is fairly common in that district.

Mr. Chapin, *in litt.*, states that he has compared one of my birds with the type of *S. böhmi* and "could not see that they differed." He further states that I was correct in associating my males with the female cited by Bannerman as the type of *S. somereni*. Mr. Chapin is a most careful worker and his opinion is valuable, but I have already suggested that there is an element of doubt as to the association of my males with Bannerman's female. Sclater, *op. cit.*, maintains *somereni* as a good race.

Sarothrura elegans loringi Mearns. **Kenya Buff-spotted Rail.**

The type of this bird came from Mt. Kenya and has remained unique.

Sarothrura antonii Mad. & Neum. **Antony's Crake.**

The unique type of this Rail was procured at Shirati on the borders between Kenya and Tanganyika.

Specimens of all these Pigmy Rails are greatly needed, and until a series of

each, representing both sexes, is secured, no satisfactory division can be arrived at. Netting with a small 1-in. gill net would probably produce the material.

Porphyrio alleni, No. 146 = **Porphyrula alleni** Thoms.

PTEROCLIDAE.

I have dealt fully with the various Sandgrouse inhabiting Kenya and Uganda in my papers which have appeared in the *Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, pt. 29, 1927.

I would add that the race *P. senegalensis emini* Reichw., from North-west Uganda, appears doubtful. Cf. Friedmann, *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, no. 163, p. 198 ; Sclater, *op. cit.*, p. 156.

Wedgewood Bowen has devoted some considerable time to the Decorated Sandgrouse, and a preliminary paper will be found in the *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.*, vol. lxxxii, pp. 4–7.

PHASIANIDAE.

Numida.—Notes on the Guineafowl have been published in *Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 1925.

Numida mitrata mitrata Pall.

Type locality Madagascar. The form which occurs along the coastal area of Kenya.

Numida mitrata reichenowi O.-Grant, No. 158.

Reichenow's Guineafowl is now recognized as a form of *N. mitrata*.

Numida mitrata intermedia Neum.

This is the form of the Helmeted Guineafowl without a bunch of bristles at the base of the nostrils, inhabiting the south-west area of Uganda, in the Ankoli country, reported recently by Pitman.

Numida meleagris ansorgei Hart.

This bird is rather puzzling. Sclater suggests that it is a doubtful form. Owing to its unsatisfactory position, I referred to the bird as *N. ansorgei* in my notes cited above. I now have living birds from the type locality Lake Nakuru. Although this bird is surrounded on three sides by *N. m. reichenowi*, there is evidence that they bear a stronger relationship to the *N. meleagris* than to any other species. The general scheme of body colouring, as also that of the wings, resembles that of *N. meleagris major* or *N. m. macroceras* ; further, the colour of the head and soft parts is very different from *N. mitrata reichenowi*. The wattles are blue for the most part, with just a suspicion of red at the base and an equally small spot of red at the tip. In the males, there is a distinct bunch of caruncles, not bristles, at the base of the bill between the nostrils. One would almost be inclined to consider these birds as the link between the *N. mitrata* and *N. meleagris* if it were not for the fact that the two groups evidently overlap. For example, Sclater records a form of *N. meleagris* from Kilimanjaro, and I have

myself taken *N. mitrata* in the same district ; further, Sclater gives the eastern shores of Lake Victoria as being within the range of *N. mitrata*, and I have taken *N. meleagris major* in this area. I still incline to the view that we must recognize *ansorgei* as a race of the *N. meleagris*.

N. ptilorhyncha rendilis, No. 159 = **Numida meleagris macroceras** Erl.

It has been shown by Sclater and others that the above name must be used for the Helmeted Guineafowl with bristles which ranges through the northern part of the Rift Valley, i.e. Solai, Baringo, Rudolf, and east to Meru and the Northern Guasso Nyiro. The names *rendilis* Lönnb. and *baringoensis* C. Grant are synonyms. My notes in Nov. Zool., 1922, and *Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 1925, should be amended accordingly.

Numida meleagris somalensis Neum.

The Somali Tufted Guineafowl should be added to my list ; it occurs throughout Jubaland to Waghier and the Lorian. 8 specimens.

For more detailed notes cf. *Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, no. 21, 1925.

Sclater gives no distribution, so possibly his material of this race is inadequate for defining the range.

Acryllium vulturinum (Hardw.), No. 161.

To the recorded localities add : Serenli, Juba, and Waghier.

Guttera edouardi sethsmithi Neum., No. 163.

Additional localities : Cherangani, Elgeyu, Lumbwa.

Guttera pucherani Hartl., No. 164.

Add the following localities : Juba River (? subspecies), Northern Guasso Nyiro, Meru, Mt. Kenya, Marsabit, Nairobi, Tana River, Dalgube.

Pternistes.—My notes on these birds, published in *Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, no. 23, 1925, should be read in conjunction with those in Nov. Zool., 1922.

The following are definite races of *Pt. leucoscepus* : **P. l. muhamed-benabdulla** Erl., from Jubaland, N.F. Province, Lorian, Northern Guasso Nyiro, Marsabit, and Rudolf ; *P. l. infuscatus* Cab., No. 165, from the region of Lake Jipe through the whole of Kenya to Elgon and Baringo, with an intermediate form in the region of Mt. Kenya (*keniensis* Mearns) ; and the dark birds from the region of North-east Uganda, recently described by Stoneham as **P. l. tokora,** from Karamoja and Turkana, in *Bateleur*, October 1930, p. 113.

Pternistis cranchi intercedens Reichw.—This race is the form which occurs in Uganda, while the race **böhmi** extends into Kenya, cf. *Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, pt. 23, 1925, pp. 98–102.

Pternistis humboldti, No. 167 = **Pt. afer leucoparaeus** Fisch. & Reichw.

This name should be used for the race of the Red-throated Francolin inhabiting the coastal strip of Kenya.

Francolinus squamatus and races, Nos. 168 & 169.

I have dealt with the races of the Sealy Francolin as they occur in Kenya and Uganda in my paper cited above : I can only repeat that until we obtain a long series of each supposed race, taken throughout the whole year, we shall not be able to test the validity of the supposed geographical forms.

Francolinus icterorhynchus and races, No. 171.

Sclater includes Uganda within the distribution of the race *dybowskii* Oust., making *emini* Neum. a synonym ; he further treats *ugandensis* Neum. binominally, but suggests that it is possibly a hybrid between races of *F. icterorhynchus* and *F. clappertoni*. I cannot agree with these suggestions. I consider that *ugandensis* is not a hybrid, but merely an individual variety of *emini*, which is possibly a synonym of *dybowskii* Oust.

Francolinus clappertoni gedgei O.-Grant, No. 176, and
Francolinus clappertoni griesescens Mearns.

I have dealt with these in my notes in *Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, no. 25, 1926.

Francolinus hildebrandti helleri Mearns.

This race, which is a good one, should be added to the list published in NOV. ZOOL., 1922.

Francolinus levaillanti kikuyuensis O.-Grant, No. 178, and
Francolinus levaillanti mulemae O.-Grant.

Although I have expressed the view that these two names really apply to only one recognizable race of the Red-wing or Freckle-neck Francolin, Sclater, in his *Systema*, upholds both names, applying the first to the birds found in the Nandi and Mau district of Kenya, and the latter to those of Uganda and Ruanda.

Francolinus shelleyi shelleyi O.-Grant.

This species should be added to my original list. It is recorded from the south-western districts of Uganda. Sclater makes the Elgon Francolin a race of this species and records it as **F. s. elgonensis** O.-Grant, limiting its distribution to Mt. Elgon, 7,700–11,000 ft. The species extends actually as far south as the Mau, Kenya, and the Aberdares.

Francolinus africanus uluensis O.-Grant, No. 174, and

Francolinus africanus ellenbecki Erl.

The Ulu Francolin is a race of *F. africanus* and is replaced by a distinct northern form which must be referred to, or is near, *F. a. ellenbecki* Erl. These birds, which occur north of the Northern Guasso Nyiro, Marsabit, Meng, Barseloi, and Matthews Range, are dealt with in *Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc.* 1926, no. 25, pp. 29–60.

Francolinus coqui ruandae van Som.

The Golden-headed Francolin inhabiting the Ruanda and south-western corner of Uganda should be added to my original list, cf. *op. cit.*, p. 34.

Francolinus sephaena and races, No. 181.

Friedmann has reviewed this group in *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, no. 153, 1930, pp. 106–112, but the confusion remains as great as ever. Large series from the type localities of the supposed races must be got together before any finality can be reached.

OTIDIDAE.

My Nos. 191 and 193 should both be placed into the genus **Lissotis,** while No. 192 is now placed into the genus **Eupodotis.** To the list must be added **E. canicollis somaliensis** Erl., Amela River.

Choriotis struthiunculus Neum., No. 194.

This bird is now placed in the genus cited, and to the species found within the limits of Kenya must be added **Ch. adolfi-friederici** Neum., described from the Mara River. The status of this bird is, however, uncertain ; Friedmann, *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, no. 153, 1930, states that it is identical with *struthiunculus*, the distinguishing feature being merely a partial melanism.

Neotis heuglini Hartl.

This species has been taken in the north-east area of Jubaland, and must be added to the list.

Neotis cafra, No. 190 = **Neotis cafra jacksoni** Bannerm.

B.B.O.C., vol. i, p. 60, March 1930.

The East African birds, tentatively placed by me as of the nominate race, have now been separated by Bannerman as above. The distinguishing features are their larger size, darker colour above, and the blackish, not whitish, lores.

COLUMBIDAE.

Vinago ; this name must now be used for the Green Pigeons.

To my list should be added the **Yellow-bellied Fruit Pigeon, Vinago waalia** (Meyer). It ranges throughout the northern districts of Uganda and East Africa, and is found in numbers in certain districts when a suitable fruit crop is ripening.

For detailed notes on the various species and races of *Vinago* consult my paper in *Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, nos. 31 and 32, 1929, pp. 159–180. Sclater accepts *V. delandii granti* van Som., No. 199, in the *Appendix*, p. 850.

Turtur afer kilimensis Mearns, of which *sclateri* Roths. is a synonym. No. 208 of my list.

Stigmatopelia senegalensis, No. 210.

The genus to be used for the Speckled-neck or Laughing Dove is *Stigmatopelia*, and the race found in Kenya and Uganda is **aequatorialis.**

Streptopelia, Nos. 211, & 212.

For a recent revision of this group see Friedmann, *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, no. 153, pp. 225–228. The race which inhabits the intermediate area between *tropica* of Uganda and the coastal form *somalica* has been described by Friedmann as **anceps.** These are the birds I tentatively placed as *electa* Mad., No. 212.

For the races of Nos. 214 and 215 found in Kenya and Uganda see my notes *Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 1927, no. 30, pp. 71–95, and Friedmann, *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, no. 153, pp. 219, 224.

AEGYPIIDAE.

The race of *Necrosyrtes monachus* found in Kenya and Uganda is **pileatus** Burch., No. 223.

No. 225 is now placed in the genus **Trigonoceps.**

Torgos tracheliotus nubicus Smith. **Lappet-faced Vulture.**

Friedmann records undoubted examples of this bird taken at the Ulukenia Hill, Kapiti Plains, and Lekiundu River.

FALCONIDAE.

Gymnogenys typicus typicus (Smith), No. 227.

The Bare-faced Whistling Hawk is now placed in the genus cited.

Melierax metabates, No. 231.

There is still some doubt as to the position of this bird, and I now accept the findings of Friedmann and Sclater, and treat it as a species. It is, however, quite possible that it is not the typical bird which is found in Uganda and Kenya.

Melierax poliopterus (Cab.), No. 232.

Sclater treats this bird as a species, while Friedmann accepts it as a race of *M. musicus* ; I am still uncertain as to its position.

Astur tachiro sparsimfasciatus Reich., Nos. 236–238.

In my paper in Nov. Zool., 1922, I temporarily recognized three forms according to distribution. Sclater does not admit more than one form for East Africa and Uganda, viz. *A. t. sparsimfasciatus* Reichw., type locality Zanzibar. Friedmann suggests that the so-called East African forms are merely individual variants of *A. t. sparsimfasciatus.* Swann, on the other hand, in the second edition of his *Synopsis of Acciptres*, recognizes several Eastern races, but apparently on insufficient grounds. The names which would become synonyms are : *nyanzae* Neum., Lake Victoria ; *tenebrosus* Lönnberg, Londiani ; *acclctus* Oberh., Taveta ; *orienticola* Oberh., Mombasa.

Accipiter rufiventris perspicillaris (Rüpp.), No. 243.

The typical race is apparently confined to South Africa, so that the examples taken in Kenya are probably of the North-eastern form. Sclater, however, does not include Kenya in the distribution of the species, but the bird is not infrequently taken round Nairobi.

Accipiter minullus intermedius Erl.

Sclater admits this as a good race and includes Uganda within its distribution. He further upholds my opinion that the form found in Kenya, east and south, is *tropicalis* Reichw.

Astur melanoleucus, No. 235 = *Accipiter melanoleucus* Smith.

Accipiter ovampensis Gurney, No. 242.

Sclater does not include East Africa in the distribution of this species, but my records have been confirmed, and the range must be extended to include Kenya.

Circus pygargus (Linn.). **Montagu's Harrier.**

This species was inadvertently omitted from my previous list. An adult male and a juvenile male were obtained at Nakuru and Kyambu in January and February respectively. It is very much less in evidence than the Pallid Harrier.

Circus aeruginosus aequatorialis Stres.

Sclater makes no reference to this race of African Marsh Harrier, but places *ranivorus* as a race of *C. aeruginosus*, giving its range as South Africa north to Tanganyika Territory. The African Marsh Harrier extends into Uganda, and its numbers are augmented during the winter by numbers of *C. aeruginosus aeruginosus*, No. 229.

I have insufficient material to decide whether there is any reliable difference between the two races of the local Marsh Harriers, *aequatorialis* and *ranivorus*.

Kaupifalco monogrammicus monogrammicus (Temm.), No. 234,
and
K. m. meridionalis (Hartl.).

In this species with a very wide distribution we are faced with the difficulty of accurately assigning certain specimens to a definite race. Swann is of the opinion that the typical bird is the form found in Uganda south to Kilimanjaro ; on the other hand, Sclater and Praed state that the southern form extends much farther north than is supposed, and that Kenya and Uganda birds belong to the race *meridionalis*. Sclater, however, in his recent work follows Swann, but assigns the birds inhabiting the coast of Kenya to the southern form. An examination of a long series shows that the size is very variable, as is also the width and number of the white bars on the tail and the barring on the under surface of the body.

Birds from the coast of Kenya give the following wing measurements :

12 specimens : 210–231 mm., average 220.

Uganda, 9 specimens : 216–234 mm., average 222·5.

There is very little difference in size.

Circaëtus pectoralis Smith, No. 245.

The species of Harrier-Eagles are extremely difficult to assign to their proper status, especially when one is dealing with immature specimens. Size is one of the safest guides. The immature plumages are so unlike the adult that one is

apt to be misled. The fact that three species, whose relationship one to the other is not clearly defined, are found in the territories covered by this Report adds to the difficulty.

The immature of *C. pectoralis* is extremely like one of the immature phases of *Buteo rufofuscus augur*, being dark earth-brown above, each feather with paler tips; the throat pale sandy brown with dark shafts to the feathers, and the rest of the underside isabelline light brown. The rectrices are almost uniformly dark brown. *C. pectoralis* is much larger, having wings of 520–540 mm.

There is also a certain similarity in the field between the black-throated form of the Augur Buzzard and *C. pectoralis*; the main features which distinguish the former are, of course, the red tail and the more finely barred secondaries.

Though found throughout Kenya and Uganda, *C. pectoralis* is never abundant anywhere. I have specimens from Jubaland, Lamu, Kyetume, and Nairobi.

Circaëtus cinerascens Müll. **Lesser Banded Harrier-Eagle.**

This species occurs sparingly throughout Uganda and Kenya, inhabiting the more open country.

Stephanoaëtus coronatus (Linn.), No. 246.

This generic name must be used for the Crowned Hawk-Eagle instead of *Spizaëtus*.

Polemaëtus bellicosus (Daud.). **Martial Eagle.**

This species was omitted from my previous paper, though recorded from Uganda in my report published in the *Ibis*, April 1916. These large Eagles are never abundant, though widely distributed. They are found along the margins of forests and in the cultivated areas, where they do considerable damage to poultry. They were nesting in the Chagwe Province of Uganda in November.

Hieraaetus wahlbergi, No. 248 = **Aquila wahlbergi** Sund.

Aquila rapax raptor Brehm. **Northern Tawny Eagle.**

This race undoubtedly ranges into the Jubaland area of Eastern Africa and extends to the northern districts of Kenya.

The birds found in the Central Kenya areas belong to the typical race, *A. rapax rapax*, No. 250.

Aquila verreauxi Less. **Verreaux's Eagle.**

Friedmann has drawn attention to the possibility of this species being found within Kenya. He cites an observation made by Mearns, to the effect that this species was observed to the south of Lake Rudolf and the Ndoto Mts. I repeat this note in the hope that the observation may be verified by actual specimens.

Terathopius, No. 251, replaces *Helotarsus*.

Cuncuma vocifer vocifer (Daud.). **African Fish-Eagle.**

Though recorded by me in various publications, this species was accidentally omitted from my paper now under review. The species is, of course, very common on the greater rivers and the lakes of Kenya and Uganda. They are adepts at catching fish and seldom fail to secure their prey. They are usually in pairs, or single.

Cuncuma vocifer clamans Brehm. **Northern Fish-Eagle.**

Although Sclater does not recognize this race, Friedmann upholds the view of Zedlitz, *Journ. f. Orn.*, 1910, and Erlanger, *ibid.*, 1904. I am inclined to support the race on such evidence as is before me. I have measured three females from Southern Somaliland and one from the north-east of Jubaland; none of these has a wing measurement of over 530 mm., whereas males from Uganda and Lake Naivasha measure 530–560, females 560–580. Bannerman, *Birds of Tropical West Africa*, vol. i, p. 268, upholds this race.

Gypaëtus barbatus ossifragus Savigny. **African Lämmergeyer.**

Sclater states that this species has not been recorded from Eastern or Western Africa, while Neumann and Erlanger suggest that the North-east African birds should be known by the racial name *ossifragus*. As the material available is so limited, I can form no personal opinion on the matter. If correct, my specimen should belong to the north-eastern race. Jubaland, north.

Buteo augur, No. 254 = *Buteo rufofuscus augur* (Rüpp.).

Chelictinia riocourii (Viell. & Oud.). **African Swallow-tail Kite.**

This very distinct species has been seen on three occasions in the Kedong Valley, once at Mt. Suswa, and again near Kijabe. The bird is unmistakable, and has been observed by other naturalists besides myself. These would appear to be the only records of this species in Central Kenya, but the White expedition to the N. Guasso Nyiro obtained it in the Northern Province. Dent has recorded it from Kedong Valley, 1929.

Milvus migrans aegypticus (Gmel.). **Egyptian Black Kite.**

There is some confusion in the records of this race from Kenya and Uganda, but there is little doubt that some birds migrate south with the typical *migrans* during the winter.

Aviceda cuculoides verreauxi Lafresn., replaces *Baza verreauxi*, No. 261.

Sclater upholds *emini* as the race inhabiting the Ituri district of the Belgian Congo. The species occurs in Uganda, and the birds from this area should be *emini* (Reichw.). The Central Kenya birds which link up the northern form with those of the coastlands of Kenya should be intermediates. Bannerman apparently does not admit the races allowed by Sclater, and states, *Birds of Tropical West Africa*, vol. i, p. 220, that the typical *cuculoides* extends eastwards to cover the area of the supposed race *emini*. I have already indicated that the form with uniform underwing coverts extends east to Mt. Elgon and North

Kavirondo, and that in this latter locality one finds birds with slightly barred underwing coverts.

Size variable ; 8 specimens now available give the following : 286, 292, 293, 294, 295, 300, 303, 306 mm.

The nestling plumage is unknown to me, but young birds in the first year are as follows : Forehead, crown, mantle, coverts, and rump, dull ashy brown with light edges to each feather ; a marked superciliary stripe commencing at the mid-orbital point or just behind the anterior angle is white in colour, sometimes streaked with black ; the ear-coverts are blackish or tinged with brown, while the gular stripe is black and white. The chin to the under tail-coverts is white, with long oval spots on the breast and cordate spots along the flanks and thighs, and hastate spots on the under tail-coverts. The rectrices are ashy brown with three lighter greyish brown bars and pale tips. In some specimens the outer rectrices are almost entirely white on the underside, there being only an indication of a subterminal black spot and a broken subbasal bar. This plumage is retained for a year and the intermediate plumage is gradually assumed ; the first indications appear in the region of the lores and upper breast ; the spotting on the under surface is replaced by bars. The superciliary stripe becomes brownish, as do also the ear-coverts and the feathers in the region of the nape. In the intermediate plumage the breast is not uniform grey or grey washed with fulvous, but each feather has a large rufescent cordate spot tinged with grey, giving to the breast a mottled appearance. The barring of the breast and flanks is brown or blackish brown, while the crown, mantle, and scapulars are dark ashy grey. The primaries and rectrices are not replaced until a complete body moult has taken place. In the fully matured birds one finds two types : one with wide brown bars and the other with black bars ; some with uniform grey breasts, others with this area washed with fulvous. The variations are due to age and sex ; old males and females develop a uniform grey breast.

Falco naumanni pekinensis (Swinh.). **Eastern Lesser Kestrel.**

There is not the slightest doubt but that both forms of the Lesser Kestrel migrate to Eastern Africa for the winter. We have previously recorded the western form from various parts of Kenya and Uganda, and I now have before me specimens which undoubtedly belong to the eastern race. Meinertzhagen, *Ibis*, 1922, pp. 58–59, records *pekinensis* from Kenya. The pale whitish colours of the claws of this species will enable one to distinguish the females of this bird from males and immatures of the common Kestrel.

Falco ardosiaceus Bonn. & Vieill. **Grey Kestrel.**

Sclater records this species from Uganda, as also does L. M. Seth-Smith, who flushed the bird off its nest, which was built in a disused nest of *Scopus* (cf. Bannerman, *Birds Trop. W. Afr.*, vol. i, p. 220).

Falco amurensis Radde. **Eastern Red-legged Falcon.**

Sclater treats this bird as a species distinct from *vespertinus*. It has been recorded from Kenya (Kikuyu, Loita).

Falco ruficollis, No. 264 = **Falco chiquera ruficollis** Swains.

Additional localities : Rabai and Tana River ; also Lamu.

Falco fasciinucha Reichn. & Neum., No. 267.

I again draw attention to the specimen of this very rare Falcon obtained by Blayney Percival at Voi, and recorded by me in my previous paper. Sclater does not include this record in his *Systema*.

Falco concolor Temm.

A specimen of this bird was obtained by Woosnam at Archer's Post, Northern Guasso Nyiro, in November 1911 (Nairobi Museum).

Falco biarmicus biarmicus Temm. **South African Lanner Falcon.**

Sclater records a bird from Kitui as belonging to the southern form, so that we must now admit both northern and southern races to the Kenya list.

Polihierax semitorquatus, Nos. 272 and 273.

There is still some doubt as to the validity of the various races of the pigmy Falconet. Sclater recognizes but two forms, a northern and a southern. Friedmann (*Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* no. 153, pp. 99–102) writes at length on this subject, but owing to uncertainty places all his Southern Abyssinian material as *castanotus*. In my paper on the birds of the Northern Frontier of Kenya and Jubaland I followed Sclater and assigned my Jubaland (North-east) birds to this race, bracketing *homopterus* with it (*Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, no. 35, p. 37). This Jubaland material gives the following measurements: 108, 110, 111, 112, 112, 112, 114, 116, 115, 120 mm. (last three females). Additional Central Kenya material, 6 specimens, gives the following, 120–127 mm. Rudolf material, 5 specimens, 116–120 mm.

The preceding notes were written in March, and I have now received the notes published by Bowen [1] in which he reviews the various forms recognized by him. According to this author, the typical race does not occur within the Kenya-Uganda territories, and such material as most authors have considered to be of the southern race are not so. He modifies the races recognized by Zedlitz in that he limits the distribution of the southern form and describes the large form inhabiting North Tanganyika Territory and Western Kenya as a distinct race, recognizable on colour differences and size. This race he names **major**, type locality Mbuyuni, in the Teita-Taveta area of Kenya. He draws attention to the fact that I have all along stated that there are two distinct forms in Kenya and Uganda, a small northern race and a larger darker southern one, but he suggests that the names applied to these birds are wrong. If we accept the statement limiting the nominate race, then I am prepared to accept the name *major* for the large southern form of Kenya. I am also prepared to accept the name **deckeni** for the race found in the region of the Juba River, but I cannot agree that the birds from west of Rudolf, from Suk to the Turkwell and Karamoja, are the same as the Juba River race. If the race *homopterus* Oberh. is separable from *castanotus*, then the Rudolf birds would belong to that race.

I unfortunately have no Gondokoro material to compare with my Jubaland specimens, neither had Friedmann.

[1] *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad.*, vol. lxxxiii, 1931, pp. 257–262.

Pandion haliaetus Linn. **Osprey.**

Since the introduction of fish to Lake Naivasha, this species has become resident and breeds there.

STRIGIDAE.

Bubo capensis capensis Smith, No. 275.

Although Sclater does not allow the range of this race to extend farther north than Natal, I am satisfied that the examples from the Kilimanjaro-Taveta area belong to this form. I cannot find any difference between these specimens and typical South African material. Friedmann states that Oberholser's *amerimnus* is a synonym of *B. africanus cinerascens*, and not of *B. capensis* as suggested by me.

Bubo capensis mackinderi Sharpe. **Mt. Kenya Eagle Owl.**

This race, which is very rare, is apparently limited to the Mt. Kenya regions, as far as we know. Very few examples have been taken, and the full range is really unknown.

Scotopelia peli fischeri Zedl. **Rufous Fishing Owl.**

Two specimens from the Juba River would belong to this race if valid (cf. Sclater, *Systema*, p. 246).

Glaucidium capense scheffleri Neum. **East African Barred Owl.**

This species, not hitherto recorded by me, is now represented in my collection by 3 specimens taken on the coast of Kenya in the Sokoke-Mongeya Forest, and again on the Gilgil Escarpment. It is very much rarer than the smaller *G. perlatum*.

Glaucidium perlatum Vieill., No. 282.

Two young birds, still in the nest, though completely feathered on the body and showing no down still, have sprouting rectrices and wing feathers. They have the entire feathers of the crown to the nape and the mantle uniform red-brown without any spotting or barring. Each crown-feather, however, has a white spot midway along the shaft which would show when the tips of the feathers get worn.

Otus senegalensis graueri Chapin. **Kenya Pigmy Owl.**

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 412, 1930, p. 4.

This race described in the paper cited is represented in Kenya by a smaller and greyer form which will doubtless be separated eventually. It would appear best to place Kenya specimens under this race in the meanwhile. Wing, 118–120 mm. Locality recorded : Simba.

Otus senegalensis subsp. **Juba Pigmy Owl.**

The birds from the Juba River are smaller and more uniform than any other Eastern form, and will have to be recognized as a distinct race when more material is available. It is quite distinct from the next race. Wing, 112 mm.

Otus senegalensis caecus Friedm.

This race, recently described by Friedmann, ranges into Kenya to the Northern Guasso Nyiro.

Otus scops ugandae, No. 280 = **O. senegalensis ugandae.**

Chapin and Friedmann have written on these Owls and uphold several races: *Amer. Mus. Novit.*, no. 412, 1930; *Auk*, no. 4, 1929.

Otus scops scops. European Scops Owl.

Undoubted examples of this European Scops Owl migrate to Uganda and Kenya for the winter. I myself have taken examples during the months of January, February, and March. Jinja and Kyetume, Uganda; Kyambu and Nairobi, Kenya. The stomachs contained beetles (chafers).

Otus scops pulchellus Pall. **Eastern Scops Owl.**

This race is recorded from Uganda and Kenya. Specimens are now in my collection.

Syrnium woodfordi, subsp., No. 281 = **Strix woodfordii nigricantia** (Sharpe).

Following Sclater, all my central Kenya birds belong to this race, or *suahelicum* if this form is valid, while my Uganda material should be **nuchalis** Sharpe. Much remains to be done with this species.

PSITTACIDAE.

Poicephalus fuscicapillus = **P. fuscicapillus tanganyikae** Bowen.[1]

Bowen has separated the coastal form of the Golden-headed Parrot under the above name on the ground that the mainland birds differ in size from the insular form found on Zanzibar, whence came the type.

The nominate race is larger, 165–173 mm. as against 145–159 mm. Further, the head is paler and more olive brown, the mantle greener, and the rump and underparts are brighter yellowish green.

As my series of coastal birds gives the following wing measurements: 150–158 mm., average 154, I support this race.

MUSOPHAGIDAE.

Corythaeola cristata yalensis Mearns, No. 297.

Sclater states that this form is only known from the type; this is incorrect. I myself have 6 birds from the type locality, and there are many others available for comparison. There are 20 in the Nairobi Museum. I adopt this name for the birds inhabiting the greater part of Uganda east to the Nandi country.

Turacus hartlaubi Fisch. & Reichw.

I refer readers to the account given by Friedmann in *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, no. 153, pp. 250–253. The only point I should like to add is that the species extends through Marsabit to the forests at the south end of Lake Rudolf and the Orr Valley, from which localities I have examined specimens.

[1] *Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.*, vol. lxxxii, pp. 267–268, October 1930.

Turacus emini, No. 303 = **T. schuetti emini** Reichw.

Sclater gives as the distribution Ituri east to Uganda. This should be extended to Mt. Elgon, Kakamegas, and Nandi. It is of interest to note that one specimen from the Kakamega forest shows a decided tendency towards the coloration of *T. hartlaubi* in that the mantle, back, wings, and tail are almost as dark blue as in that species; further, the white in front of the eye is almost as large; and the crest feathers are decidedly shot with dark blue. It may possibly be a hybrid between the two.

Turacus schalowi marungensis Reich. = **T. schalowi loitanus** Neum. **Long-crested Plantain Eater.**

Neumann described the Loita birds under the name *loitanus*, but this apparently is a synonym of *marungensis*; cf. Grant, *Ibis*, 1915, p. 410. Sclater upholds this opinion.

The species has a limited range in Kenya, being found in the districts along the Tanganyika border from the Nguruman Mts. to the Amala River and lower Chepalunga Forest.

Turacus fischeri Reichw. **Red-crested Plantain Eater.**

This is the common Plantain Eater of the coastal forests of Kenya. Found nesting in June. 17 specimens: Tana River, Mongeya, Sokoke, Rabai, and Ganda Forest.

Gallirex porphyreolophus chlorochlamys Shell. **Purple-crested Plantain Eater.**

This very distinct species has a somewhat curious distribution, and within the Kenya boundaries is limited almost entirely to the more densely wooded river courses. I have specimens from the lower Chania and Sabaki, the Athi River, Shimba Hills, and Ganda Forest.

Ruwenzornis johnstoni johnstoni Sharpe. **Ruwenzori Plantain Eater.**

The typical bird is apparently restricted to the mountain range of Ruwenzori. I have seen a specimen from the region of the North-western Ankoli district, but as it is not available for close study at this moment, I cannot say whether it resembles the typical or the Kivu race.

Chizaerchis africana zonura, No. 305 = **Crinifer zonurus** (Rüpp.).

CUCULIDAE.

Centropus monachus fischeri Reichw.

Much has recently been written about the races of *C. monachus*, and while Sclater treats *fischeri* as a species, I am of the opinion that all the birds of Uganda and the region of Lake Victoria, including the whole of the Kavirondo district north, south, and Kisii areas, must be considered as *fischeri*, a race of *C. monachus*; cf. Friedmann, *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, no. 153, pp. 276–280. On the other hand, we must consider the opinion of Bannerman, *Rev. Zool. Africaine*, p. 150, who states that Neumann points out in a letter to Sclater that *fischeri* always has a

yellowish lower mandible, a more slender bill as compared with *monachus*, and always has a buff loral spot.

I have in my material 4 birds which have the characters as given by Neumann, except for the buff. I consider these birds to be not quite mature.

Centropus grilli, No. 311 = **Centropus grilli** subsp.

This species would appear to be rather uncommon, as very few examples have been taken by collectors in Kenya. My material comes from Kitosh, Sotik, Kyambu, and the coast of Kenya at Rabai and Sokoke. I have seen and obtained the bird in greatest numbers in this last region. The validity of the races is in some doubt. Sclater does not record any race from Uganda or Kenya, and as the general appearance alters greatly with the amount of wear, it is difficult to assign my birds to any given race.

Centropus senegalensis senegalensis (Linn.).

According to Sclater, the typical race extends into Uganda. The material at my disposal is too limited to verify this. Granvik, *Journ. f. Orn.*, February 1923, described a bird from Elgon as a distinct race, which he calls **incertus**, and he has declared a specimen from the coast of Kenya to be identical with his bird. These coastal birds are probably the same as the Nyasaland race *fasciipygialis*. Much more material is required to settle the position of these supposed races.

Centropus superciliosus intermedius, No. 310 = **C. superciliosus furvus** Friedm.

Sclater suggests that this race is doubtfully distinct, and other writers, such as Granvik and Friedmann, make the same remark.

Typical *intermedius* = *furvus* (preoce.) is the coastal form, which extends from the mouth of the Juba River to Vanga and reaches the thorn-bush of South Ukambani. I am satisfied that the coast birds are not of the nominate race. Farther inland the birds are larger and in Uganda tend towards the *loandae* form.

Ceuthmochares aereus, No. 312 = **C. aereus australis** Sharpe.

Common in the coastal forests and extending to the foothills of Kilimanjaro, thence to the Escarpment, the Ithanga Hills, and Eastern Uganda. What then are its limits of distribution and where does it meet with the Uganda form *intermedius* Sharpe ? Sclater does not admit *intermedius* to Kenya, but I have actually handled fresh birds from Mt. Kenya and the Kavirondo-Sotik country. The distribution of the two forms, if forms they really are, within Kenya and Uganda is well worth further investigation.

Coccystes cafer, No. 314 = **Clamator cafer.**

Males 184, 168, 184, 179 mm. In addition to the specimens recorded by me previously, I have now taken the bird at Sotik and Nairobi. The Nairobi birds were seen in my garden for two weeks during the month of August in a small flock of 8. They were all adults. The dates of the other specimens are : Jinja, December ; Sotik, April ; Kyambu, April ; Nairobi, August. What are the migratory movements of these birds ?

Clamator serratus albonotatus Shell. **Black-crested Cuckoo.**

Wings 172, 167, 170, 163 mm. Two completely adult birds in all-black plumage, except for the white bar on the primaries and, in one specimen, a very small white spot on the left outer rectrice, and in the other larger white spots on the two outer rectrices. The third bird has no white on the tail-feathers; under tail-coverts tipped with white; rest of plumage, sheeny black, rather worn primaries and secondaries which are brown-black, except for the outer secondary which is black and freshly grown. Specimen four is similar to the third above, even to the presence of a new outer secondary in each wing; but in addition the inner secondary is also new; the second outer rectrices are new and have a white tip, not merely a white spot on the outer web. The under tail-coverts are dirty white with blackish centres; the abdomen is greyish white with faint dark lines; the breast black with wide white margins to the feathers, giving this area a streaky appearance, not unlike that of *C. cafer*. The dates are as follows: Adult male January; adult female June; almost mature female May; female with striped underside April.

Friedmann has written at length on this bird, and has noted the opinions of other writers, notably Sclater, Stresemann, and Reichenow. Bates suggests that *hypopinarus*, *serratus*, and *jacobinus*, are merely phases of the same species! Stresemann thinks *albonotatus* is the melanistis phase of *cafer*; Sclater treats them all as species and admits *albonotatus* as a race of *serratus*.

I possess young of *cafer*, *jacobinus*, *albonotatus*, all different, and I support the arrangement given by Sclater and disagree with his footnote on p. 181.

Coccystes jacobinus (Bodd.), No. 315 = **Clamator jacobinus pica** Hempr. & Ehrenb.

I would like to draw attention to the fact that I have before me material collected in the following months: July, December, January, April, and May; that is to say, taken in practically the same months as *albonotatus* and *cafer*, and in the same districts! The supposed race *hypopinarus* is recorded from Ruwenzori.

Coccystes glandarius, No. 316 = **Clamator glandarius** (Linn.).

Dates: Mature adults June, August, December, and January. With red primaries November and May. Juvenile, May.

Localities additional to those already recorded: Kyambu, Nairobi, Archer's Post, Northern Guasso Nyiro, Kipini, and the Tana River.

Cuculus canorus canorus Linn.

Two immature birds, one in the red phase and the other in the grey, were shot in November. A third specimen, which certainly belongs to this race, was shot on June 6! It is a bird with two juvenile primaries in each wing, and three outer secondaries in like condition. A fourth specimen, shot in January, is in good fresh plumage.

Cuculus canorus telephonus Heine. **Eastern Cuckoo.**

Meinertzhagen records this race from Kenya in December and February, and my specimen was procured in January.

Cuculus poliocephalus poliocephalus (Lath.) and

Cuculus poliocephalus rochii Hartl. **Lesser Cuckoo.**

One specimen was obtained on the coast of Kenya at Rabai. The bird was submitted to Dr. Hartert, who pronounced it to be *intermedius intermedius* Vahl. (1797) = *p. poliocephalus* Lath. (1790). Sclater, in writing of the bird, states that the Madagascar form has been taken at Lamu. It is possible that my example really belongs to this form ; on the other hand, there is also the possibility of it being of the nominate form. Rabai, April 1921. Wings 156 mm.

Pachycoccyx validus Reichw. **Thick-billed Cuckoo.**

A fine example of this rare Cuckoo was obtained on the coast of Kenya in the Mongeya district near the Sokoke Forest, January 1922, and another at Kiaponi, Tana River, March 1931. When in flight, this species resembles a Sparrow Hawk to a remarkable degree. Wings 218 mm.

Cuculus jacksoni, No. 320 = ? **C. clamosus chalybeus** Heugl.

The most recent writer on these Black Cuckoos is Friedmann, *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, no. 153. The main point of interest, from the nomenclatural point of view, is the opinion that the name *jacksoni* is a synonym of *chalybeus* Heugl., which again is nothing more than a race of *clamosus*. I am unable to contribute any definite opinion on this vexed question. In all my twenty years of collecting in this country, I have only obtained 2 black adults and 6 with the barred underside moulting in black feathers, which I place as *clamosus clamosus*. These birds were all obtained in the months of April to October. Of the birds hitherto known as *jacksoni*, all are taken between March and August. An intensive study of the Cuckoos of Africa would be well worth while. In Bates's recent work on the birds of West Africa, *gabonensis* is made a race of *clamosus* ; I described a race of *gabonensis* from Uganda ; Friedmann treats *jacksoni* of Uganda as a race of *clamosus* ; Sclater makes three of them species, and so the muddle goes on !

Chrysococcyx auratus = **Ch. cupreus cupreus** (Shaw).

In my notes on this species several most unfortunate errors were made, and Bannerman justly criticised me very severely in the October number of Nov. Zool., vol. xxix, 1922. I have done my best to rectify these appalling mistakes in my paper in the *Ibis*, July 1925.

Chrysococcyx klassi, No. 325 = **Lampromorpha klaasi** (Steph.).

I have now obtained records, covering a period of six successive years, of this Cuckoo laying in the nest of *Otyphantes reichenowi* ; all were obtained from my own garden. Another bird which is commonly victimized is *Tchitrea v. suahelica*. This year both *cupreus* and *klaasi* laid in the nest of *Otyphantes reichenowi*, and the young were reared in my garden.

INDICATORIDAE.

Indicator variegatus jubaensis Neum. **Juba Speckled Honey Guide.**

This race described by Neumann from the mouth of the Juba River is upheld by Sclater and Friedmann. Neither makes reference to the birds of the

coast of Kenya, though the latter does mention the race as occurring on the Tana River at 1,200 ft. Friedmann quotes the measurements of the nominate form as 105–114 mm., and of *jubaensis* as 97–103 mm. My typical *varicgatus* from Masindi, Jinja, Moroto, Kavirondo, Kericho, Embu, Meru, Nairobi, and Kyambu give the following: 108, 118, 110, 110, 112, 112, 114, 115, 115; and the birds from the coastal zone at Sokoke to Malindi and Rabai are as follows: 100, 100, 100, 102, 102, 104, 104, 105 mm. Birds from Helleshid on the Juba 100 mm.

Indicator minor erlangeri Zedl. **Somali Lesser Honey Guide.**

I have specimens which should be referred to this race, if it is valid.

Indicator exilis, Nos. 330 & 331.

Even with additional material I cannot fathom the relative position of these small Honey Guides.

Indicator exilis narokensis Jacks., No. 331 = **I. meliphilus** Oberh.

Prodotiscus insignis, Nos. 333 & 334.

Selater places specimens of this bird from Nairobi as belonging to the race *ellenbecki*; I previously regarded my specimens, 7, as being possibly *reichenowi*, the type of which came from Moshi. I have since obtained 2 specimens from the type locality, and they agree with the Nairobi specimens. I am not satisfied that Selater is correct in calling these birds *ellenbecki*, more particularly as he suggests that *emini* is not a good form; my example of *emini* is decidedly different from the typical race and *reichenowi*.

CAPITONIDAE.

Lybius tridactylus ugandae, No. 340 = **L. guifsobalito ugandae** Berger.

I am still prepared to maintain this as a good race.

Tricholaema melanocephalum blandi Phillips.

The birds recorded by me in *Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, no. 35, p. 39, are not typical *melanocephalum*, but agree with the above race. They were obtained in North-west Jubaland. If they are not the same as the Somali bird, then they should be described as a new race.

Tricholaema lacrymosum, Nos. 344 & 345.

In the *Bull. Orn. Club*, vol. 143, 1923, p. 167, Jackson described a race of this bird under the name *narokensis*. This form is apparently upheld by Selater, who admits it in the *Appendix*, p. 859 Friedmann, who recently worked on this group, *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, no 153, p. 446, places it as a synonym of the nominate form *lacrymosum*.

I have before me 6 examples from the type locality of this supposed race, besides 15 typical *lacrymosum* and 8 typical *radcliffei*. I cannot see how Friedmann can suggest that Jackson's bird is of the nominate form. Narok birds have round spots, not elongate pear-shaped ones. This type of bird extends through West, Central, and South-eastern Uganda, round the shores of Lake Victoria, through Central Tanganyika Territory, and eventually merges into the race

ruahae. The nominate form ranges over the whole of the dry thorn-bush country of Kenya from Kilimanjaro, through Ukambani, north to Kenya, but not on the mountain, North Guasso Nyiro, Baringo, and Rudolf to Elgon and the Turkana country. I consider *narokensis* Jacks. to be a synonym of *radcliffei*. Females have larger spots than males.

Tricholaema diadematum mustum Friedm. **Large Buff-bellied Barbet.**[1]

Previously recorded by me as possibly a new subspecies. I have obtained further material from the Kerio and Turkwell Rivers and can substantiate this form. 8 specimens.

Buccanodon olivaceum olivaceum Shell., No. 351.

Though considered a rather rare bird in collections, I have found the species to be very plentiful in certain localities, from the type locality Rabai to the Tana River at its mouth and south to the Usambara Mts. My series of over 60 specimens shows the species to be very constant. Three nests were found in the dead branches of a fig tree ; the eggs are pure white with a semimatt surface, two to three forming the clutch. They breed in May to July and December to November. Like many other species of large Barbets, these birds go about in small flocks, very often composed of adults and young. They are noisy and easily found, but if once shot at, fly off and remain quiet for a long time, and as they keep to the tops of the trees it is almost impossible to follow them up. The easiest way to procure the bird is to take up a stance below a fig tree in fruit and wait until the birds return time after time, as they will always do. The species is apparently limited in distribution to the coastal forests, not reaching more than 1,000 ft. (Kenya).

Buccanodon leucotis kilimensis Shell., No. 352.

I have secured typical examples of this race in order to test the validity of a form which I referred to Dr. Hartert in 1923. I pointed out to him that specimens from the Kenya area and Mau differed from the Kilimanjaro and Usambara birds in having a very wide dark centre to the feathers of the rump and continuous with the upper tail-coverts. The specimens were returned as *kilimensis* with the remark that some specimens of this form had dark rumps.

4 specimens of *kilimensis* from the type locality, 2 from Moshi, and 9 from the Shimba Hills and the Ganda Forest north of Vanga, show that typical *kilimensis* has only a slight dark line or no line at all down the rump. If we compare these with the birds from Mau and Mt. Kenya region, Embu and Meru and Nanyuki, we find that all 11 skins have a wide dark line in this area almost to the exclusion of the white. These birds have now been named by Wedgewood Bowen as :

Buccanodon leucotis kenyae Bowen.[2]

The characters given by Bowen are " darker than *leucotis* and *kilimensis*, and more washed with steely blue on the breast ; rump mottled dark brown and white." The first character is not a good one, so far as *kilimensis* is concerned, but as I have already pointed out, the rump characters are good, and taking averages I am prepared to support this form.

[1] *Proc. N. Engl. Zool. Club*, vol. xi, pp. 35, 36.

[2] *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.*, vol. lxxxii, p. 3, 1930.

Barbatula bilineata subsp., No. 359 = **Barbatula bilineatus alius** (Friedm.).[1]

Barbatula pusillus lollesheid van Som. **Juba Red-fronted Pigmy Barbet.**[2]

Very like *B. pusillus affinis*, but paler below, less washed with buff on the flanks and abdomen, more creamy yellow, and constantly smaller; wings 46–50 mm. The frontal red patch is uniformly more extended and rounded.

Type, male, Serenli, 8/22, north corner Juba River, in my collection. Compared material: 16 *affinis*, 7 *lollesheid*.

I had already drawn attention to these birds in a previous paper, *Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, no. 35, March 1930.

Trachyphonus erythrocephalus erythrocephalus Cab., No. 366.

Kitui as type locality is an unfortunate selection, Kitui being on the borderline of this form and the next race. The type of country is similar throughout until we get to the region of the Guasso Nyiro and South Rudolf. Typical birds of the nominate race are found in the regions round Kilimanjaro, more particularly those of the Voi, Tsavo-Teita areas, i.e. the thorn-bush country, a type which obtains throughout the zone allotted to the intermediate race, *T. erythrocephalus jacksoni*.

It will be noted that I cast some doubt on there being a second form in the North Ukamba country south of Rudolf. At the time I had only 2 specimens from this northern area, and allowing for individual variation, I said that *versicolor* Hartl. was probably not a good race. The material of the nominate form, 18 specimens, gives 97–100 mm. as wing measurements.

Trachyphonus erythrocephalus versicolor Hartl. **Rudolf Red-headed Barbet.**

The series before me, 20 examples from the Turkwell, Kerio, Kobua, Meuressi, Marich, Moroto, West and South-west Rudolf, are all remarkably uniform. The wing measurements vary from 92–97 mm., average 95·5 mm. All are very much paler than the nominate form, less washed with red on the head and throat; and not one has red or red-orange under the tail-coverts. Further, the upper tail-coverts are either a uniform lemon-yellow, or very sparsely streaked with red. The hind neck band is a clear lemon-yellow spotted black, without a red wash. I am strongly in support of this race.

Trachyphonus erythrocephalus ≥ *jacksoni*. Intermediate Red-headed Barbet.

I have 8 specimens of this intermediate race; they have wings of 93–99 mm. and on the whole are very close to the nominate form, having both upper and under tail-coverts red, but the red on the head is more restricted. Localities: Tana River at Sankuri; Archer's Post; Marsabit.

Trachyphonus erythrocephalus jacksoni Neum. **Juba Red-headed Barbet.**

Type locality Wajheir. I have already recorded these birds in my report on the Birds of Jubaland, *Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, no. 35, p. 40.

[1] *Auk*, vol. xlvii, January 1930.

[2] *Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, no. 37, July 1931.

They are to all intents small editions of the nominate race, but differ as follows: the males have the anterior and lateral margins of the black coronal patch surrounded by yellow, whilst the posterior margin and postero-lateral margins are bright red. The black on the throat is limited to a patch on the lower part; and the distal margin of the breast band is spotted with red; the upper and under tail-coverts are a less bright red, tinged with magenta, and not mixed with yellow. Wings 82–89 mm., average 83. Localities: East Jubaland on the northern Juba River, at Mandaira, Neboi, Dolo. The distributional map given by my friend Friedmann for the races of *T. erythrocephalus, op. cit.*, is misleading. If we compare the distribution of race 4, *jacksoni*, with the distribution given by Sclater in the *Appendix*, p. 860, we shall find that the two do not agree. Sclater states: "Northern Kenya Colony from the Juba River to Lake Rudolf," type locality, "Wajheir, north of the Lorian Swamp." The greater part of the southern portion mentioned by Friedmann is occupied by an intermediate race, slightly smaller than the nominate form as stated by him, but certainly not as small as the Jubaland birds.

Trachyphonus darnaudii darnaudii (Prév. & Des Murs.), No. 367, and *T. darnaudii zedlitzi* Berger, No. 368.

There is still some confusion with regard to this species and its races. With my additional material, 11 skins, from South-west Rudolf, Kerio River, Wei Wei River, Turkwell River, Moroto, Marich Pass, Kacheliba, I am inclined to the view that *zedlitzi* Berger is merely the intermediate form towards *böhmi*. At the moment of writing, insufficient typical *darnaudii* are available. I have 2 females from the Turkwell-Kerio area which are extremely like the race *böhmi*, except that the top of the head is flecked with yellow-orange.

Trachyphonus darnaudii böhmi Reichw., No. 371.

I am now satisfied that this bird is a race of *T. darnaudii* and not a species. Although I have not found evidence of overlapping, there are certain intermediates which support this view.

I have young examples of this bird with yellow tips to the crown-feathers, and there is one adult from Voi which has the black on the crown limited to a frontal patch. Birds from the Juba are rather smaller than Kenya ones, averaging 71 mm. against 77 mm. The former are topotypical.

Trachyphonus usambiro Neum., No. 369.

I now refer to these birds binominally, being satisfied that this is a species, having nothing to do with *T. darnaudii* or *emini*. The material before me, 10 specimens, includes both male and female, the sexes being almost alike and with wings of 81–89 mm. This species is more heavily built than *darnaudii* in every way, and has the bill always black, not brown or yellowish. Even in young birds the bill is very dark brown-black. They are fairly numerous in the Loita Plains between the Southern Guasso Nyiro and the Amala River.

PICIDAE.

Campethera nubica, Nos. 375 & 376.

Much has been written on the relative validity of the suggested races of this species. Sclater, in his *Systema*, admits three, including *albifacies* = *scriptoricauda*. I have already stated my reasons for ranking *scriptoricauda* as a species, and I have no reason to alter my opinion now. Assuming my contention to be correct, we are left with but two forms admitted by Sclater, *nubica nubica* (Bodd.) and *n. pallida* (Sharpe). Friedmann, in *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, no. 153, pp. 475–480, has supported this, and while agreeing with me as regards the status of *scriptoricauda*, disagrees with my further view that there is a recognizable highland Kenya race of *nubica* to which the name *neumanni* has been applied. I have every reason to adhere to the opinion previously expressed with regard to these highland birds and maintain the name *neumanni*. Type locality Naivasha.

Campethera abingoni kavirondensis van Som. **Kavirondo Stripe-breasted Woodpecker.**[1]

A well-marked race, so far known only from the South Kavirondo, Kisii Amala regions. It differs from the nominate race as follows: The mantle and rump are purer olive green, less washed with golden; the spotting is larger, but not in the form of bars; in the male the red of the crown is more extensive, the frontal feathers being greyish with red tips, not olive tipped red; the cheeks are white, with blackish streaks distally only; the gular stripe is darker; the throat has a wide black stripe from chin to breast, where it widens out to form heavy black streaks along the centre of the feathers. The whole of the ground colour of the underside is whiter, much less washed with yellow. This race differs markedly from the next form.

Campethera abingoni suahelica Reichw., No. 380, part.

I have now before me topotypical examples of this race from Arusha and the foothills of Kilimanjaro. I must amend my previous notes on this race, the material then recorded not being typical *suahelica*. The Kilimanjaro race has a very strong yellow wash over the whole of the underside, and the mantle and coverts are strongly transversely barred, the whole washed with golden.

The Lumbo birds are paler throughout with the striping on the underside very much reduced, the barring on the dorsum well marked on a pale yellowish green washed with a tinge of grey, giving the area a paler appearance; hence the English name used in my previous notes. These birds are probably near *annectens* Neum.

Campethera abingoni mombassica Fisch. & Reichw., No. 379.

My series of this race, now numbering some 40 specimens, is very uniform. In the first or juvenile plumage the whole of the upperside including the head is very like the adult female, but duller throughout. The greatest divergence from the adult plumage is found on the upper breast; here all the dark marks are large round spots, as are found in *nubica*, becoming elongate along the flanks and upper abdomen, with small spotting over the whole of the abdomen to vent.

[1] *B.B.O.C.*, vol. xlvii, p. 70, 1926.

Campethera taeniolaema hausburgi Sharpe, No. 387.

Sclater makes no mention of this race. The race is a perfectly good one, and I am pleased to find that Friedmann upholds it. I have not the slightest reason for altering my views on the races of *C. taeniolaema*, Nos. 386 and 387.

Mesopicos goertae, Nos. 389 & 390.

If *M. goertae centralis* and the Kenya bird *rhodeogaster*, No. 391, are races of the same species, it is interesting to note that they occur side by side from Baringo to Elgon : I find no intermediates.

Mesopicos ruwenzori, No. 392 = **M. griseocephalus ruwenzori** Sharpe.

Thripias namaquus decipiens Sharpe. **South Kenya Bearded Woodpecker.**

This widespread species has been divided up into several races and, with the exception of *schoensis*, No. 395, all are considered doubtfully valid by Sclater, who further states in the *Appendix* to the *Systema*, p. 863, that the type of *decipiens* Sharpe, as per original label, came from the Shimba Hills south of Mombasa, and not from Zanzibar. Accepting this label locality as correct, we are free to speculate as to the relative positions of *decipiens* and *intermedius*, No. 396. I have before me specimens taken in the type locality of *decipiens* which are similar to the birds from Southern Kenya that most writers have assigned to *intermedius*, type locality Ugogo, Lat. 6 in the Dodoma area. Kilimanjaro birds agree with *decipiens*, and unless we are prepared to accept a name for the intermediate aggregate, i.e. *intermedius* C. Grant, we should have to admit *decipiens* as extending right up to the Nairobi area, a suggestion which I am inclined to adopt.

Thripias namaquus schoensis (Rüpp.), No. 395.

To the localities already given for this race add : Neboi, Dolo, Northern Juba River ; Turkwell River, Kulal, Southern Rudolf.

Dendropicos lafresnayi lepidus (Cab. & Heine), No. 398.

Sclater's division of this species, considered with that of Bannerman, *Rev. Zool. Africaine*, vol. 10, p. 96, and read in conjunction with the remarks made by Friedmann, at once shows how difficult it is in some cases to assign certain races either to *lafresnayi* or *fuscescens*. Claude Grant's *loandae* has been placed by the first two authors mentioned into two distinct and opposite groups ; then Friedmann states that the birds I assigned to *f. centralis* Neum., No. 401, are nothing more nor less than *l. hartlaubi* of the Tanganyika coast. There are certain general characters by which the major portion of these little Woodpeckers can be assigned to particular species and "form circles," but on the other hand, there are just those intermediates which might be placed in either of the two groups. I have before me 8 birds from the Sotik-Buret area which one cannot call *lepidus* ; they are larger, wings 90–93 mm., much more clearly barred on the back and the wings, and agree almost with those birds which Friedmann states are *l. hartlaubi*. Sclater gives as the distribution of *lepidus* in Kenya "east of the Rift Valley," and does not include Tanganyika Territory at all ;

Grant does, as does also Bannerman ; and all are agreed that *hartlaubi* is a coastal form only. I should very much like to examine the type of *centralis* Neum. Is it really a synonym of *fuscescens massaicus* ?

Dendropicos fuscescens albicans, No. 402 = **D. fuscescens hemprichii** Ehr.

I have now obtained topotypical material which shows that this form extends south and merges into the race *massaicus* on the Tana.

COLIIDAE.

Colius striatus, Nos. 405–409.

This is a further instance of a species with a very wide range which breaks up into many races, which, where they overlap, produce intermediates. The various criticisms which have been made on the conclusions come to by me have interested me greatly. With the addition of much more material I have no reason whatsoever to alter my views. I should like to draw attention to that most interesting paper by Dr. Chapin, *Journ. f. Orn.*, 1929, Band 2, pp. 174–183, in which the colour of the eye is stressed as being sound evidence in support of racial characters. I had already noted these differences when describing my races, but perhaps not closely enough ; suffice it to say, however, that by these characters as well as by others Chapin supports my races *kikuyuensis* and *ugandensis*. He, however, admits *affinis* as the Mombasa coastal form. In this he is in error, and I can only suggest that he has not carefully examined topotypical material, birds from the exact type locality. On the other hand, if we turn to Friedmann's paper, *op. cit.*, we find that he recognizes *mombasicus* and clearly states the distinguishing characters. Although he admits the Uganda birds as distinct from the Kikuyu ones, he suggests that the name for this form, *ugandensis*, should be *jebelensis* !

Before going farther, it might be well to refer to a form recently described by Jackson as *marsabit*, from the locality of that name. This form is admitted by Sclater ; it is made a synonym of *kikuyuensis* by Friedmann. I myself have 12 specimens from Marsabit, and these agree very well with Kerio and Turkwell specimens, except that they are not so brown below and the eyes are brown, not yellowish white or cream. They are certainly not typical *kikuyuensis*, as suggested by Friedmann, and are more likely *erlangeri*. As Jackson appears to have compared his birds with *ugandensis*, which is the same as *kikuyuensis* according to him and Bannerman, the compared material was a mixture, and one cannot ascertain from his remarks whether the differences cited were in contradistinction to those found in the Uganda form or the Kenya (Nairobi) one. It may help to solve the difficulty if I repeat the note which followed Jackson's description of the Marsabit birds. He states : " In company with Mr. Bannerman, I have carefully considered the validity of *C. s. kikuyuensis* . . . and we both agree with the conclusions expressed by Dr. H. Granvik, *Journ. f. Orn.* 1923, p. 95. We cannot see the slightest difference between *C. s. ugandensis* and *C. s. kikuyuensis*. . . ." This statement surprised me much, and with a view to substantiating my opinion I have presented to the National Collection a series of both races obtained in their type localities. The acknowledgment of the gift contains the following : " In your series the two forms are quite distinct, and

you were quite right in separating them on the material." The material sent was additional to that which I had previously used and amply proved the soundness of my opinion, yet in spite of the acknowledged difference, the two forms are united by the workers in the British Museum. In cases of this sort material from the exact type locality should be used for comparison before an opinion is expressed.

Within the area dealt with in my work, I recognize the following races in addition to those given in my previous paper :

C. s. intermediate erlangeri ≷ *hilgerti*, Upper Juba River.

C. s. marsabit Jaeks., this extends to South Rudolf and Kulal.

Colius macrourus, Nos. 412–414.

Friedmann, *op. cit.*, has given a distributional map of the races he recognizes. He suggests (*a*) that the nominate form (of which *syntactus* is a synonym) extends right across to Somaliland along Lat. 10 ; (*b*) that the race *pulcher* ranges from the area south of the Kenya-Tanganyika border to midway through Italian Somaliland, *including the whole of the coastal strip of Kenya and Jubaland*. Has Dr. Friedmann examined a series of birds from this coastal strip ? He would find that these birds are a very uniform lot, much paler than *pulcher* or the intermediates between *pulcher* and *macrourus*, such as are found through the Northern Frontier districts of Kenya to Rudolf, Turkwell, Moroto, Turkana. I have a series of 14 skins of these coast birds, and as they confirmed the opinion stated in my previous report, p. 72, I submitted them to Dr. Hartert, who writes : " Yes, they do differ from *pulcher*, but we cannot see any difference from *C. macrourus* from Senegal " ! Are these birds to be called *C. macrourus macrourus* ? If so, they range west to east and then south through South Somaliland and along the Kenya Coast !

TROGONIDAE.

Apaloderma narina subsp. ? No. 415 = **A. narina brachyurum** Chapin.[1]

Chapin has described the bird to which I had drawn attention. Those localities in Uganda refer to this race and the remainder, in Kenya, to *A. narina narina*. The coast form of this bird, which extends up to the Juba River and Southern Somaliland is smaller and decreases in size as it reaches the Juba River. The measurements are : wings 117–125, and tails 155–160 mm., as against the large inland form of wings 129–144, tails 160–200 mm. This race I have named **A. narina littoralis,** type locality Sokoke Forest, type male, 20.5.21, in my collection. *B.B.O.C.*, vol. li, p. 80, 1931.

Besides this very marked difference in size, there are colour differences as follows : In the male, the vermiculations on the wing very fine on a pure white ground ; the red of the underside purer. In the female, the facial brown and that of the breast band lighter, clearer brown, not tinged with grey, and the grey of the lower chest very much paler pearly grey, with just a slight admixture of pinkish on the flanks ; the abdomen and flanks a paler, cleaner pink, slightly darker on the under tail-coverts. Compared material : 20 skins of the coastal form ; 18 of the nominate race.

[1] *Amer. Mus. Novit.*, no. 56, 1923, p. 4.

Heterotrogon vittatum vittatum (Shell.), No. 416.

Wedgewood Bowen has recently described a race of the Barred-tail Trogon from the Meru area as distinct from the form inhabiting the other forests of Kenya and Tanganyika Territory ; examination of my material shows that the character on which this race is founded is an unstable one. In my Meru and Mt. Kenya specimens the tail barring is not any more close than in Kyambu Forest or Elgon birds ; on the other hand, those from Kyambu are more heavily barred. I am inclined to consider *keniensis* a synonym of the nominate form, and Bowen's type merely an individual variation similar to those found elsewhere. Bowen states that the outer tail-feathers in this species are not subject to great individual variation ; my series of 26 skins shows otherwise.

Heterotrogon vittatum minus, No. 417 = **H. vittatum camerunense** Reichw.

PITTIDAE.

Pitta angolensis longipennis Reichw., No. 418.

The distribution given by Selater, so far as Uganda is concerned, needs extending to include the Mabira Forest. The Kenya records known to me are rather curious ones ; the first was of a bird which flew into one of the hotels in the principal thoroughfare of Nairobi, and the other a bird which walked into a private house at Limuro in a starving condition. The first specimen was sent to the British Museum and never returned ; the second is in the Nairobi Museum. My specimens all come from the Uganda Forests of Bugoma, Budongo, Mabira.

Pitta reichenowi Mad. **Green-breasted Pitta.**

Selater records this species from the forests of Chagwe, presumably the Mabira.

CORACIIDAE.

Coracias abyssinus, No. 423 = **C. abyssinicus abyssinicus** Herm.

Coracias caudatus lorti Shell., No. 422.

Selater does not admit this bird to the Kenya list, but I would draw his attention to my previous records which show that this bird and *C. caudatus caudatus* are found together over a very large area. His distribution of the nominate form is also misleading, the race being plentiful from Uganda through the whole of Kenya except at high altitudes.

Friedmann, *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, no. 153, p. 377, when referring to my remarks regarding the coincidence of the two forms, suggests : " It seems somewhat doubtful that the Southern examples of *lorti* are really of that form and not intergrades between it and *caudatus* or even immature *caudatus*." This last suggestion is wide off the mark as far as my material goes, and with regard to the birds being possible intergrades, I mention that there is no variation between the birds from North Jubaland right through to Kilimanjaro ; 20 skins. I have a few adult birds from the Tana River area which one could place as intermediates, but those from Ukamba are mostly *lorti*.

Eurystomus gularis neglectus Neum., No. 427.

This form extends into Eastern Uganda. I have a specimen shot near Jinja. Selater's distribution must be adjusted to take in this area.

BUCEROTIDAE.

Bycanistes cristatus, No. 431 = **B. cristatus brevis** Friedm.

Proc. N. Engl. Club, vol. xi, pp. 31–33; type locality Usambara. Friedmann has recently drawn attention to the difference in size between the typical birds and those which occur in Central Kenya south to Eastern Tanganyika Territory. The observations made by him are corroborated by the series available to me, 11 skins, which give the maximum wing length as 373 mm., minimum 355 mm.

Lophoceros nasutus epirhinus (Sund.). **Southern Black-billed Grey Hornbill.**

This race, so far as Kenya is concerned, is only found in the regions from South Ukambani to the Kilimanjaro area. North of this area there is a strong tendency toward the northern form, and in my opinion birds from north of Lat. 1 south should be referred to the typical form.

Lophoceros hemprichi exsul Neum. **Rudolf Red-billed Hornbill.**[1]

If Neumann is right in separating these Turkwell and Rudolf birds from typical *hemprichi*, then my specimens should belong to that southern race. Type locality Moyale.

Lophoceros melanoleucos geloensis Neum., and
L. melanoleucos stegmanni Neum.

As to the relationship of these two birds, Selater does not admit *stegmanni*, *Systema*, *Appendix*, p. 854. Friedmann admits it tentatively. On the other hand, the race *suahelicus*, No. 434, is also suppressed by Selater. In my previous paper, I queried *geloensis* on the ground that one of the chief characteristics, viz. the white supercilium, was a variable one. I am now prepared to admit that the birds found from Nairobi north to Uganda, including the Loita-Kericho area, are much darker and considerably larger, wings 258–272 mm. They should be *stegmanni* if that race is valid, or if not, then they are *geloensis*. The race *suahelicus* is found throughout Southern Kenya and Southern Jubaland.

ALCEDINIDAE.

Ceryle maxima, No. 457 = **Megaceryle maxima maxima** (Pall.).

Ispidina picta jubaensis van Som. **Juba Violet-eared Kingfisher.**[2]

The birds from the Juba River as recorded by me in a previous paper, *l.c.*, no. 35, p. 43, are constantly smaller than any from Kenya and Uganda, the wings varying from 43–50 mm., as against 52–57 mm., tails 17–20 mm., as against 23–28 mm. These differences constitute sufficient grounds on which to base a geographical race. Material compared: 10 Juba birds, 20 from Uganda and

[1] *Journ. f. Orn.*, 1928, p. 784.

[2] *Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. His. Soc.*, no. 37, July 1931.

Kenya. Type, male, Serenli, 7/22, in my collection. Distribution: the mid-reaches of the Juba River from Dolo to Waregta. The Tana (lower reaches) birds are intermediate, but nearer the Uganda form.

Specimens of this Kingfisher from the Ganda Forest on the coast near Vanga are very close to the southern form, *natalensis*.

Halcyon albiventris erlangeri Neum. **Juba Buff-breasted Kingfisher.**

This is a perfectly good race. My series give wing measurements of 90–93 mm., as against 101–107 mm. in birds from Dar-es-Salaam. This race does not occur at Mombasa, the birds of that area being *orientalis* Peters, No. 443, a form which extends up the coast to the Tana River and inland up to Kitui district, Nairobi-Thika area, and Meru.

Wedgewood Bowen has recently described a race from Meru which he has named *prentissgrayi*; the distinguishing features are said to be the darker buff on the underside, more deeply coloured than *albiventris* or *orientalis*. Size large: wings 105 mm. He suggests that the two birds recorded by Friedmann from the junction of the Thika-Tana Rivers are near this form. The type is unique!

I have before me a series of 28 *orientalis*, No. 443. There is great variation in the colour of the underside, from a rich ochreous-orange to almost a uniform white with a slight wash of buff on the flanks and less on the breast. The wing measurements are as follows: Coastal birds 98–105 mm.; Kilimanjaro-Moshi 103–106; Kitui-Tana, Meru 100–106; Morogoro–Dar-es-Salaam 97–104. The darkest birds are from the Kilimanjaro-Moshi area. Under these circumstances I am not prepared to accept *prentissgrayi* as a sound race.

Halcyon senegaloides ranivorus Meinertzh. **Kenya Red-billed Grey-breasted Kingfisher.**

This race has been separated by Meinertzhagen, *B.B.O.C.*, vol. xliv, p. 44, on the ground that the Northern birds are smaller and paler on the crown. Examination of the material within the confines of this supposed race reveals the following: wings 99–103 mm., culmen 40–45 mm. Dar-es-Salaam: 100–112 mm., culmen 42–52 mm. (these latter said to be intermediate). Vaughan, *Ibis*, 1930, p. 16, suggests that separation is not justified in that, although the birds from the type locality are small, those from Lamu are large, giving wing measurements of 100–103 mm., and Pemba birds 102–109 mm. I have two Pemba birds with 100–102 mm. wing measurements and culmens 47 mm., being within the range of the larger southern bird. They differ, however, in that they have a white loral spot and white-feathered eyelids, not black as in the mainland form.

The race *ranivorus* is admitted in the *Systema*, but there appears to be some little doubt as to its soundness.

Halcyon chelicuti chelicuti (Stanley), No. 442.

Practically every student of African ornithology has at some time critically examined large series of this bird in order to try to discover whether or not it breaks up into geographical races. Races have been described, but as the species has such a wide, almost continuous, range over Africa, only the extremes can be admitted. What then are we to do with the intermediate forms? I consider the races recognized by Friedmann, namely, *chelicuti*, *eremogiton*, and *damarensis*,

to be the only ones worthy of recognition. Grote's *hylobius*, Stoneham's *phaeton*, and *zinjense* are nothing more than variations of the intermediate form between the southern *damarensis* and the nominate form *chelicuti*.

Size variations are uncertain criteria so far as the Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Mozambique birds are concerned, as will be seen from the following: Lumbo, sea-level, 15 birds, 74–83 mm.; Dar-es-Salaam, sea-level, 9 birds, 75–80 mm.; Kenya coast, Vanga to Lamu, sea-level, 15 birds, 75–83 mm.; Kenya inland, Simba-Loita, 3,400–4,000 ft., Tana-Thika, 4,000–5,000 ft. to Marsabit, 2,500 ft., 10 birds, 74–84 mm.; Uganda: Jinja, 4,000 ft. to Rudolf; Masindi, 4,000 ft.; Gulu-Entebbe, 4,000 ft., 10 birds, 78–85 mm. The figures given by Friedmann, *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, no. 153, pp. 354–355, agree absolutely. If we work on the averages of my birds, we find that the Uganda series gives an average of 82 mm., Kenya inland 81 mm., Ethiopia 80 mm., Coast 79 mm., Mozambique-Lumbo 80 mm. On these data the only possible race which might be admitted would be *hylobius* of Grote.

I am afraid I cannot understand Stoneham when he says, speaking of the nominate form: "In this race, I place all birds from over 4,000 ft.—with wings of 82 mm. and 86 mm. or greater." Does he suggest that elevation, irrespective of geographical contiguity, produces a geographical race? For example, if we obtained a bird of 84 mm. on Mt. Kilimanjaro at 8,000 ft., and another of the same size at the same elevation on Kenya, and another on Elgon, would he put all three as belonging to one geographical race?

Let us consider the suggested coastal race, *zinjense*, with wing variation from 73–76 mm. Compare these measurements with mine, of birds from Dar-es-Salaam, sea-level to 100 ft., 75–80 mm.; Lumbo, sea-level to 100 ft., 74–83 mm.; Vanga to Lamu, sea-level to 100 ft., 75–83 mm.

Myioceyx ruficeps ugandae, No. 455 = **Myioceyx lecontei ugandae** van Som.

I have now a series of some 9 skins, which agree with the type.

MEROPIDAE.

Melittophagus pusillus cyanostictus Cab., No. 462.

There has been some controversy as to the validity of the race *sharpei* Hart. Friedmann upholds this form as a good one. I have drawn attention to the fact that many of the birds taken in the North Juba River district at Dolo, Doua River, and Lugh show a distinct tendency towards *sharpei*, as one would expect, so much so that birds I sent to Dr. Hartert for an opinion came back marked *sharpei*. They are undoubtedly grades towards this form.

UPUPIDAE.

Irrisor erythrorhynchus niloticus, No. 478 = **Phoeniculus purpureus niloticus** Neum.

Sclater's distribution of this race is not comprehensive enough, as the race undoubtedly ranges through the districts round Lake Rudolf. I have on several occasions recorded it from West Rudolf, and Friedmann now states that it goes to the Ndoto Mts., south-east of Rudolf. I have recently obtained a collection of birds from Lodwar-Kaboua, in which there are specimens of this race. The largest male has a bill measurement of 64 mm., 3 with bills of 56 mm.

Irrisor erythrorhynchus marwitzi, No. 477 = **Phoeniculus purpureus marwitzi** Reichw.

I have before me a very interesting series of 26 birds showing the gradual transition from the nestling plumage through the juvenile, sub-adult, to the adult. The three nestlings are worthy of note in that two, sexed as females, have the heads entirely black with a purply tinge ; the throats fleeked with purply bronze-brown, with here and there slight green reflections ; the whole of the underside a deep purply black. The third, sexed a male, has the entire head strongly tinged blackish brown, while the throat is a lighter brown. In all three specimens the mantle and scapulars are a deep purply black with purply bronze reflections somewhat as in *damarensis granti*, but of course not highly metallic as in that species. In two of the specimens the primaries are tipped with white. The rectrices are frayed at the ends owing to abrasion in the nest. The bills are black ; the feet red-brown. The mantle feathers are replaced by metallic ones first, then the moult extends on to the head and breast ; the wing feathers are then moulted in pairs, followed by the rectrices. A complete moult takes place before the bill, which has hitherto been black, becomes red. The birds are sexually mature before the bill turns completely red ; this is proved by the fact that the female was shot with the young in July.

The longest bill measurement in the male is 53 mm. in my series.

Phoeniculus somaliensis (O.-Grant), No. 480.

Fairly numerous on the Juba River ; 6 specimens were obtained between Dolo and Mandaira.

Phoeniculus bollei jacksoni (Sharpe), No. 481.

My remarks under this species were mainly to draw attention to the characters in the series before me at that time ; 35 specimens. The most important point which Friedmann appears to overlook is the fact that my Cherangani series showed not only small wing dimensions as compared with typical birds, but that there was a decided preponderance of birds without white on the head or very little white.

The nestlings of this race have pure white heads, with a tinge of greyish down the centre of the crown ; the mantle, wing-coverts, and upper breast are dull black, with a moderate degree of greenish reflections, more particularly on the mantle. The abdomen and vent are dull black. The wings are dark greenish blue, with a slight purple reflection, while the rectrices are deep blue with strong purple and golden sheen basally on the central pair and on the outer web of the remainder. The bills black.

Rhinopomastus minor cabanisi Defil., No. 485,
and
Rhinopomastus minor extimus Friedm.

The races of *Rh. minor* within the boundaries dealt with have hitherto been *cabanisi* and *somalicus*. In my previous paper I drew attention to the fact that birds hitherto called *cabanisi* occurring in the districts of Southern Kenya and round Kilimanjaro were considerably larger than northern ones. Friedmann has now added another name to the races of *minor* which is applicable to these

large southern birds, viz. **extimus.** Although I agree with him that one cannot call these birds *cabanisi*, what is one to do with the intermediate forms which exist over a considerable area ? In going over the material which I now have, I am compelled to query the soundness of labelling the southern birds with a name of their own. The following wing lengths, arranged according to localities, may be of interest :

1. West Rudolf, Turkwell, Kerio, Moroto . . Males 106, 106, 106, 109, 102 mm., females 93, 95, 100 mm.
2. South Kavirondo . . Males 105, 106, 106 mm.
3. Tsavo, Mbuyuni, Teita, Voi Males 102, 103, 104, 103, 112 mm., female 96 mm.
4. N. Guasso Niyro . . Males 100, 105 mm., females 92, 94 mm. (No white bar ; young in July.)
5. Upper Juba River . . Males 90–96 mm., females 82–83 mm.

Rhinopomastus minor somalicus Erl. **Juba Yellow-bellied Wood-Hoopoe.**

The 10 birds from the Juba River mentioned above belong to this race. They are characterized by their small size, and in all but one there is a distinct white bar on the wing, which varies somewhat in size.

MICROPODIDAE.

The following alterations should be made in the nomenclature of the Swifts. In place of *Apus* substitute **Micropus** ; in place of *Tachornis* use **Tachynautes.**

Apus affinis, No. 513 = **Micropus affinis abessynicus** (Streubel).

This is the common breeding species of Mombasa and the immediate mainland. It does not appear to occur in the highlands of Kenya. My series includes birds from the North Juba, the Northern Guasso Nyiro, Voi, Makindu, and the coast.

Apus roehli, No. 506 = **Micropus apus roehli** (Reichw.).

In spite of what has been written by recent workers, I am unable to agree that the birds which I have placed as *roehli* are the same as *shelleyi*. Cf. Friedmann, *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, no. 153, p. 313 ; Sclater, *Systema*, p. 257, following Meinertzhagen, *Ibis*, 1922, pp. 40–41. I repeat that birds which I have used in comparison (my own material) were breeding birds, either with eggs or young. There is no element of difference in colour due to age or wearing. It will be noted that my specimens, 3, which I place as *roehli* are larger than any *shelleyi* (assuming *nakuruensis* to be a synonym), having wings of 161 ♀, 170–175 ♂, and cotype *roehli* 165 mm. Now, all my *shelleyi* (and *nakuruensis*) are smaller, 13 specimens, 150–159 mm., Meinertzhagen's figures being 148–161 mm.

Meinertzhagen further suggests that the two birds in Tring labelled *shelleyi* are probably *M. murinus somalicus*. This race of *murinus* is known to me, and I cannot agree that any of my Nakuru birds resemble it at all, and I doubt if the Tring birds do either.

Apus murinus subsp. ?, No. 512 = **Micropus murinus somalicus** (Clarke). **Somali Grey Swift.**

Obtained in the Northern Frontier, Kenya, and at Dolo, Juba River.

Micropus melba africanus (Temm.). **African White-bellied Swift,**
and
Micropus melba maximus (O.-Grant). **Ruwenzori White-bellied Swift.**

Both these birds have been taken from time to time, the latter only from the Ruwenzori Range.

Telacanthura ussheri stictilaema (Reichw.). **Mottle-throated Spine-tailed Swift.**

Has been obtained at Mombasa, and observed there on two occasions. Friedmann records it from Meru and the Mara.

HIRUNDINIDAE.

Hirundo rustica transitiva (Hart.). **Palestine Swallow.**

This race has been taken in Uganda, and also at Kisumu, on migration.

Hirundo puella abyssinica, No. 527 = **H. abyssinica abyssinica** Guér.

This is the Abyssinian form which occurs in the northern parts of Kenya and Rudolf. The southern form, which has been named **unitatis** by Sclater and Praed, is found throughout the greater part of Kenya and Uganda.

According to Sclater, *Hirundo gordoni* = **H. semirufa gordoni** and *Hirundo melanocrissa emini* = **H. rufula emini.**

MUSCICAPIDAE.

Melaenornis lugubris ugandae, No. 536 = **M. edolioides ugandae** van Som.
Melaenornis ater pammelaina, No. 537 = **M. pammelaina tropicalis** (Cab.).

I made a mistake in suggesting that *ater*, 1850, should be used for the group of Black Flycatchers. The name *pammelaina* antedates it, 1814.

Bradornis bafirrawari Bann. **Wajheir Brown Flycatcher.**

This species was described by Bannerman, *B.B.O.C.*, vol. xiv, p. 41, 1924, and I mention it not only because it comes within the scope of this paper but to emphasize it, as it appears to be known from two skins only, taken at Wajheir.

Bradornis pallidus and *Bradornis griseus*

From the large series at my disposal, I am led to recognize two species as above, each with several races. It is true, however, that within Kenya there are certain birds which it is difficult to assign to either species with any degree of certainty.

B. pallidus.—Birds with ashy brown mantles, pink-buff inner webs to wing feathers ; not grey but brownish wash on the breast.

If we unite the birds hitherto called *murinus* with *pallidus*, as is done by Sclater, then we have the following recognizable forms (Uganda and Kenya):

1. *B. pallidus pallidus* (Müll.), found in the northern portions of Western Uganda.

2. *B. pallidus suahelicus* van Som., topotypical in the highland areas of Kenya, 4,500–9,000 ft., ranging into South-east and Central Uganda, its southern range extending to the Kilimanjaro area. It merges into the coastal form in the region of Southern Ukambani and the Teita area.

3. *B. pallidus subalaris* Sharpe, a coastal form, which is found most plentifully at sea-level, but which extends inland to the thorn-bush country, from Teita and Southern Ukamba, the lower Tana area to Lamu and the lower waters of the Juba River, thus found at sea-level up to 2,500–3,000 ft. Wings 80–87 mm., average 87 mm.

4. *B. pallidus* intermediate to *subalaris*. A rather difficult aggregate of intermediate colour, which extends the range of *subalaris*, northward through the thorn-bush country to the Northern Guasso Nyiro, keeping to altitudes of 2,000–2,500 ft. and seldom higher.

5. *B. pallidus* near *subalaris*. A common form, found on the mid and upper waters of the Juba River, which agrees with *subalaris* in coloration, but smaller. Wings in the males 80–83 mm., average 81 mm., females 74–77 mm., average 75 mm.

B. griseus.—Birds with grey or ashy grey mantles; pale greyish or white inner webs to wing-feathers; decided grey wash on upper breast and flanks.

1. *B. griseus griseus* Reichw. What I take to be typical birds are found in the part of Kenya comprising the Kisii, Mara River, Loita area to Magadi. Sclater has kindly verified my identification. They are birds of a decidedly grey upperside, streaky head, and with a strong grey wash on the upper breast and along the flanks. Wings 90–95 mm., 7 specimens. 3,000–3,500 ft. An area influenced by Lake Victoria. When we examine the birds from the southern end of the Southern Masai Reserve, including the Magadi area, and extending through the northern part of the Ukamba province, we find that they are rather paler grey above and below and are smaller. Similar birds range to the Northern Guasso Nyiro. These are not true *griseus*, though Lönnberg records typical birds from the Northern Guasso on the identification of Reichenow (*K. Sv. Vet. Akad. Handl.*, Band 47, p. 80).

Lönnberg remarks on the smallness of these Northern Guasso Nyiro birds, but accepts Reichenow's identification. Examples from this area, recently submitted to Sclater, are returned with the identification *B. g. erlangeri*, i.e. similar to the Juba River specimens. With this identification I cannot agree, as very long series from the area between *griseus griseus* and *griseus erlangeri* are intermediate. Type male, in my collection, Kiu, 1921.

(2) *B. griseus ukamba* van Som. Intermediate in size and colour between *B. g. griseus* and *B. g. erlangeri*, wings in males 81–85 mm., females 74–77 mm. Range as given above, cf. *Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, no. 37, 1931.

(3) *B. griseus erlangeri* Reichw. This is a small form, which ranges from Southern Somaliland and along the Juba River. It is very much paler than the nominate race and very much smaller. A series of 14 gives the following wing variation: males 75–77 mm., females 69–73 mm. The wing measurements

recorded by me for this race, *op. cit.*, no. 35, p. 46, should be modified, as they included a specimen of *B. pallidus*.

Bradornis taruensis van Som., No. 543.

In a footnote to page 407 in *Syst. Av. Aethiop.*, Sclater suggests that the above name is a synonym of *B. griseus griseus*. I have recently sent a series of this bird to Sclater, who now states, "Series E is I suppose your *taruensis*, and I think it is probably distinct from *griseus*, and should probably stand." There is no doubt in my mind that the two are distinct, and fresh material supports my original diagnosis of this bird. At the time of describing this bird, I had 31 specimens.

I now come to the birds from West Rudolf, Karamoja, and Turkanaland, which I placed as *B. g. pumilus* Sharpe, No. 544. These birds are as light grey on the mantle as the Northern Guasso Nyiro birds, but they lack the grey wash on the breast and flanks and are actually like *B. p. subalaris* below, but above they are nearer to the *griseus* group. In the original description, Sharpe states that it is a small race of *murinus*, but much greyer than *pallidus*. For the time being I retain my original identification. The range given by Sclater, for *griseus*, is much too wide, and covers such a diversity of type of country that it is not in the least surprising that we have more than just the typical race within the range given.

Alseonax lugens melanoptera Jacks., No. 550 = **A. cassini melanoptera.**

Alseonax coerulescens kikuyuensis, No. 553 = **A. cinereus kikuyuensis.**

Alseonax infulata infulata, No. 555 = **A. aquaticus infulata.**

Alseonax aquaticus ruandae Gyld. **White-throated Swamp Flycatcher.**

This race occurs in the south-western corner of Uganda, while the race *infulata* is found in the region of Lake Kioga, East Uganda, and round the eastern and southern shores of Lake Victoria.

Alseonax minimus murinus Fisch. & Reichw., No. 556.

As indicated in my previous remarks, I was not satisfied that the birds from Nairobi and the highland country to the north belonged to the race *murinus*. I have now a good series of topotypical material from Kilimanjaro-Meru. This series shows very clearly that the Kilimanjaro birds are much darker, more ashy grey-brown above and darker below with a strong ashy grey wash on the breast. Wings 63–67 mm. Sclater gives the range of this race as Elgon-Marsabit to Kilimanjaro, including the highlands. I cannot accept this on the evidence of my considerable series. The race *murinus* is limited to the region round Kilimanjaro and only extends into the area covered by my report in the Taveta-Teita districts.

Alseonax minimus roehli Grote. **Usambara Little Brown Flycatcher.**

I have examined a series from Usambara and can uphold this race as being a purer grey above and paler below than *murinus*.

Alseonax minimus marsabit van Som. **Marsabit Little Brown Flycatcher.**

Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc., no. 37, July 1931.

Sclater's statement that the typical *murinus* extends to Marsabit is entirely wrong. I have before me 13 perfect specimens from this locality. They differ from *murinus* in being smaller, wings 56–63 mm., mostly 56–57 mm., and in being much more ashy brown above, and richer, more ochreous, brown below, without the greyish wash to the breast. They are very like the Western Uganda race, but are quite distinct from that form. Type, male, Marsabit, 2.7.23, in my collection.

Alseonax minimus pumilus Reichw., No. 557.

This form is found in the western and central parts of Uganda. It is a small race.

Alseonax minimus interpositus van Som. **Kenya Little Brown Flycatcher.**

Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Hist. Soc., no. 37, July 1931.

I refer to this race all the birds found in the highlands of Kenya, from Nairobi-Kenya north-west to the forests of Eastern Uganda, including Elgon. This form differs from *murinus* in being less dark greyish above, more brownish and lacking the greyish wash to the breast.

Type, male, Molo Forest, 8.7.18, in my collection. Out of a series of over 20 birds there is only one (from Nairobi) which approaches the Kilimanjaro race. All the others cannot be confused with *murinus*.

In the *Systema* Sclater uses both *minimus* and *murinus* under *A. minimus*, though, according to Grote, *minimus* should be used for the entire group, a mere pen slip.

Artomyias fuliginosa ? subsp., No. 97 = **A. fuliginosa minuscula** Grote.

Anz. Orn. Ges. Bayern, no. 7, p. 58, 1922.

Megabias atrialatus aequatorialis Jacks., No. 569 = **M. flammulatus aequatorialis** Jacks.

Batis mixta Shell. **Short-tailed Puff-backed Flycatcher.**

This species, described from Kilimanjaro, extends throughout the forests at Taveta, the Shimba Hills, Rabai Hills, Mongeya, and the Sokoke Forest to the lower Tana River. I have before me a fine series of 15 adult males and 15 adult females. The young males in first plumage are like the females and develop the black breast-band and a whitening of the rest of the underside at the same time as the change in the wing colour—this latter taking a longer period to be completed. The young female has the top of the head almost the same colour as the mantle ; while the supereiliary stripe is buffy, not white. The rufous of the breast is not so strong as in the adult, while that on the wings is deeper in tint.

I propose here to adopt the arrangement given by Sclater with regard to the small Puff-backed Flycatchers of the *Batis* group, treating *minor* as the nominate form of the group with the blackish crown.

Batis minor minor Erl. **Juba Little Puff-backed Flycatcher.**

The type of this bird came from the mid-reaches of the Juba River. I have now before me 7 examples from the type locality and adjacent areas to the north. This is a small bird, with wings in the male 52–55 mm., in the female 50–54 mm. The breast-band in the male is narrow, slightly wider at the ends ; that of the female is also narrow and chestnut in colour.

Batis minor suahelicus Neum., No. 576.

The material representing this race, in my collection, is as follows : Males 11, females 9. Wings ♂ 54–57 ; ♀ 52–56 mm. Range : Lamu and Manda south along the coastal belt to Vanga, inland to the Tsavo-Tana Rivers. Sagala and Taveta. Moshi and Kilimanjaro foothills.

Specimens from Kilimanjaro are slightly larger, males and females showing a 2 mm. increase in wing length.

Breast-band in the male narrow, in the female narrow and of a slightly lighter chestnut brown than in *minor minor*.

Batis minor nyanzae Neum., No. 577.

Larger than the two previous ones. Males have wings of 60–65, females 60–64 mm. Range represented in my collection : Elgon through Uganda to Masindi and South Ankole, Kisumu, Kakamega, and Kendu Bay. In the Nairobi Museum are specimens from Morogoro which, as Sclater states, belong to this large form.

Batis molitor puella Reichw., No. 578.

The birds available for reference are from the following localities : Kilimanjaro, wings 58–63 mm. (5) ; Kitui, wings 60 (2) ; Nairobi, wings 60 (3) ; Naivasha, wings 61–63 (3) ; Mt. Kenya, wings 60 (2) ; Elgeyu-Marakwet, wings 60–63 (3) ; Kericho, wings 60–64 (5) ; Mara River, wings 62–63 (3) ; Mt. Moroto, wings 62–63 (4) ; Turkwell, wings 62–63 (2). 32 specimens. It will be noted that this series covers an area from Kilimanjaro north through Kenya to Eastern Rudolf. All these birds, with the exception of the one Kilimanjaro female, have wings of 60 mm. and over. The sexes are very uniform, with the exception of a female from the Turkwell River, which has both the chin patch and the breast-band of a light chestnut colour, though not as pale as in *B. perkeo*. I have given these details at length because I am satisfied that the coastal race, which I described and which Sclater does not admit, is a sound one. It will be noted that in the distribution assigned to *B. molitor puella*, Sclater himself does not include the coast, in fact he definitely by word excludes this area. This is an interesting fact, because he had before him my statement that my race *taruensis* ranged from the coast to the Taru desert. He says that this race is a synonym of *puella*. If it is, then this form **must** range to the coast, as evidenced by my material from Changamwe ! Taking this discrepancy of range into account, one can only say that it is added evidence that my race *taruensis* is sound.

Batis molitor taruensis van Som. **Coastal Brown-chin Puff-backed Flycatcher.**

When I described this bird I had 7 examples, with wings 53–55 mm. I am satisfied that this is a small coastal form. A possible explanation of the

non-acceptance of this form as ranging to the coast is that Sclater admits a further race (according to his arrangement) to be present along the coast, namely *soror*. This, or a race of it, does occur, for I have specimens from the coast, but I do not admit it as a race of *molitor*, but consider it a distinct species.

Batis soror, Nos. 580 & 581.

This group is rather puzzling. When I described a race from North Mozambique as *pallidigula*, No. 581, I had before me specimens from Zanzibar with darker chin-spot and breast-bands, *littoralis* Neum., and also *soror soror*. The material of the suggested race, 5 specimens, was so constantly different from either of the other two, that I decided to describe the form. Sclater places both *littoralis* and *pallidigula* as synonyms of *B. molitor soror*. My additional material is from Shimba Hills. I am certain that we have more than one form from Mozambique to the Tana River !

Batis soror perkeo, No. 580 = **Batis orientalis perkeo** Neum.

The above designation is based on the arrangement adopted by Sclater. If we consult the distribution as given in the *Systema*, we find that Sclater does not include the sub-coastal area, i.e. the thorn-bush country between the coastal belt and mid-Ukamba-Masai zone ; had he noted the localities given by me in my 1922 paper, he would have seen that the bird has been taken as Maungu, Tsavo, Mbuyuni, Campi-ya-bibie, and, I now add, Taveta ; Northern Guasso Nyiro, Archer's Post ; Kapenguria, Lokitang, Kamakun in Turkana, west of Lake Rudolf.

Dyaphorophyia ansorgei silvae Hart. & van Som. **Kaimosi Yellow-bellied Wattle-eyed Flycatcher.**

There are now three known specimens of this race, all obtained in the Kakamega Forest on its southern border. The type is in Tring, a second specimen in my collection, and a third in the Milwaukee Museum. All have been taken by my collectors.

Erythrocercus holochlorus Erl., No. 587.

Sclater follows Roberts and admits this to a new genus, *Chloroptella*, and places it next to *Chloroptera*. I am not satisfied that this is sound. Since my report of 1922, I have found this species to be very common in the low-lying bush and forests at the coast, not over 1,000 ft. My series consists of over 30 adults and several young. The first plumage is dull olive green above, very pale yellowish white below, with the ear-coverts creamy. Localities : Lower Juba, Lower Tana, Sokoke, Rabai, Shimba Hills, Ganda, Vanga.

Elminia longicauda teresita, No. 590 = **Erannornis longicauda teresita** (Antin.).

Oberholser has pointed out that the genus *Elminia*, hitherto used for these flycatchers, is preoccupied, and substitutes the genus given above. The following locality should be added to those already given : Kericho, Chepalunga Forest.

Elminia longicauda albicauda, No. 591 = **Erannornis albicauda kivuensis** (Grote).

The White-tailed Blue Paradise Flycatcher of South-west Uganda, if distinct from the Angolan bird, must be known as above.

Trochocercus cyanomelas bivittatus, No. 592 = **T. bivittatus** Reichw.

The type of *bivittatus* is said to have come from the lower Tana River at Muniuni; specimens obtained from the forests of the coast, therefore, are of the nominate race. A series of 11 males and 10 females gives the following wing and tail measurements: males, wings 62, 66, 66, 66, 66, 67, 68, 69, 69, 68, 70 mm., tails 68, 68, 70, 70, 72, 72, 73, 75, 75, 75, 76 mm.; females, wings 62, 63, 63, 64, 64, 64, 65, 65, 66, 68 mm., tails 65, 65, 66, 66, 68, 68, 68, 68, 70, 70 mm. If we compare this series with birds from the Kenya Highlands, it will be noticed that the latter run rather larger, as follows: males, wings 71, 71, 72, 72, 73, 73, 74, 74 mm., tails 75, 81, 81, 81, 81, 81, 81 mm.; females, wings 68, 68, 70, 70, 70, 70, 74 mm., tails 75, 76, 76, 77, 80 mm. Thus in averages we get: coast birds, wings 67 mm., as compared with 72·5 in inland birds, and tails, coastal race 72 mm., against 81 mm. up-country. The same proportion obtains in the case of the females.

Nominate race: Coastal birds are from Lower Tana, Sokoke Forest, Rabai Forest, Mongeya, and Shimba Hills to Ganda Forest near Vanga. 13 males, 11 females.

Highland birds: Kyambu and Ngong Forests, Meru and Mt. Kenya. 10 males, 9 females.

I have therefore proposed the name **kikuyuensis** for these larger birds (*Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, no. 37, July 1931).

The females of the up-country race have the breast more strongly streaked than in the coast form. This character, however, is not to be confused with the dark breasts of young males of the coast form. Type, male, Kyambu, 27.12.16, in my collection.

The race described by Grote as **somalicus**, from the Juba River, is unknown to me.

Trochocercus albonotatus (Sharpe), Nos. 595 & 596.

To the localities given for this species add: Meru, Mt. Kenya, Aberdares, Kericho, Kapenguria, Turkana, Turkwell River.

I should like to mention here that my remarks on the form which occurs in the Kivu-Albert Edward region, as they appear in my Report, are not as written by me in my manuscript. As printed, they are open to misinterpretation, as in the case of Count Gyldenstolpe, who states, "van Someren has, however, only been able to examine a single male." This is incorrect, for I had a series, one of which I cited as the type, for I had actually given the form a name in my manuscript. These birds are almost identical with *T. a. subcoeruleus* Grote, from Usambara.

Trochocercus nigromitratus kibaliensis Alex., No. 598.

When writing of these birds in 1922, I had a series of my own taking, numbering 17 specimens, equally representative of the forests of Western and Eastern Uganda. I mention this because, according to Selater, we get two forms of this bird in Uganda: viz. *kibaliensis* of the North-eastern Congo, skipping the forests of Lake Albert and appearing again in the Mabira Forest, Mubango, and Elgon; and *intensus* ranging from Kivu through the Semliki to the forests of Albert at Bugoma and Budongo! At the moment of writing I have before me material from Kegezi, north to Bugoma and Budongo, east to Mabira and Elgon, and south

to Kakamega. All these birds are identical. Gyldenstolpe described his race from a single skin, and states that it cannot be *kibaliensis* because this race has the centre of the breast whitish. Some of my birds are uniform bluish grey: others have the central area rather paler, light grey, and these are from the Bugoma-Kegezi-Budongo area.

Tchitrea emini (Reichw.), No. 604.

This species undoubtedly crosses with *viridis*, and in my opinion *T. albiventris* of Stoneham is such a hybrid. I have a male specimen in my collection which agrees with his description, and 2 females very similarly coloured.

Slater makes *emini* a subsp. of *T. nigriceps*; cf. *Systema*, p. 435.

Tchitrea perspicillata plumbeiceps (Reichw.). **Grey-headed Paradise Flycatcher.**

Slater does not include Kenya in the range of this bird, but there is no doubt that it occurs there, as I have specimens which have been taken in the area extending from Vanga through the forests of Rabai and Sokoke to the mouth of the Tana. It is also found on Zanzibar.

Tchitrea viridis.

The arrangement given by Slater for this very difficult group does not carry us much farther, at least as far as we in East Africa are concerned. According to his distribution of the various races of this species, we should have in Uganda a mixture of *T. viridis viridis* and *T. viridis speciosa*. As regards Kenya, we should have the race *viridis* in the central portion, and the race *suahelica* in the coastal zone. No mention is made as to what to expect in the northern province and round about Rudolf; neither is any mention made of those undoubted environmental forms which are found in one place only, and which conform to a specific type. The race *ferreti* is stated to be limited to Abyssinia; but is it? A series of birds from Juba River, right in the path of the supposed range of *suahelica* which is said to extend to Somaliland (*vide Systema*, p. 433), are certainly not of this race; for in these Juba birds the young male, when moulting from the first female-like plumage, develops a large amount of white on back, wings, and tail, and does not have a long-tailed brown and grey plumage; conversely, the strain found on the Usambara Range, of which I have examined a series through the courtesy of Moreau, does not develop the white-backed white tail plumage, and furthermore, the blue of the throat is defined from the light grey of the breast. Now Kilimanjaro birds, typical *suahelica*, do become white-backed, for I have such in my collection from this locality; furthermore, the strain inhabiting the forests of Nairobi and Ngong do not develop this type of plumage, but are always brown-backed with brown tails and a varying amount of white on the wings. It is of the greatest importance that ecological strains should be studied by workers in the field.

CAMPEPHAGIDAE.

Coracina caesia pura (Sharpe), No. 606.

To the localities add: Kakamega, Kericho, and Marsabit. The young of this species in first plumage has the head, mantle, and breast white with greyish-black flecks; the wing feathers grey, heavily margined with white, as are also the rectrices. Found breeding in June. Young just from nest in July.

Campephaga quiscalina martini Jacks., No. 610.

Sclater's distribution of this race should be modified to take in the forests of Nairobi, Ngong, Aberdares, Meru, and Mt. Kenya, from all of which places I have obtained specimens. The Meru-Kenya examples are very like the nominate race.

Campephaga phoenicia (Lath.), No. 607.

The range as given by Sclater should be extended to include the Kakamega Forest and Nandi, and Uganda generally, not Northern Uganda only, as stated.

Campephaga nigra nigra, No. 608 = **C. flava flava** (Vieill.).

Campephaga petiti (Oust.), No. 609.

Sclater gives Kakamega as a locality for this species on the authority of Chapin. If reference is made to my previous notes on this species, one will find that I recorded the bird from Kakamega and Nyarondo in Nandi, in 1915.

DICRURIDAE.

Dicrurus modestus ugandensis van Som., No. 693.

This form ranges to the Nandi Escarpment and my previous distribution will be extended accordingly. My friend Bannerman has made some rather pointed remarks about me, *Rev. Zool. Afr.*, 1922, pp. 267–268, more particularly for having had the temerity to describe the Uganda birds as a distinct race, which he refuses to admit. In his review in *Ibis*, 1920, he admits only having had 25 skins from all localities from Gaboon to Uganda. I had the use of that same material plus 25 skins from Uganda. In his *Ibis* paper he omits reference to the ranges and races of two Drongos, one of which is found in the Elgon district northward to the Turkwell, and the other in the Tana Valley, doubtless because he had not seen the material. The omission is, of course, covered by his footnote.

Dicrurus ludwigii elgonensis van Som., No. 694.

Additional material shows that this form ranges from Kavirondo to Elgon and the Turkwell.

Dicrurus ludwigii ludwigii (Smith).

7 skins from the Tana Valley below Sankuri are of this form, according to Dr. Hartert, to whom specimens were sent, and similar birds range to the mouth of the Juba, though in this latter locality the gloss becomes more dark-bluish, less greenish.

Dicrurus adsimilis divaricatus (Licht.).

In Bannerman's review of the genus, *Ibis*, 1920, a long list is given of comparative measurements; the Kenya birds being lumped together and apparently no notice taken of the topography of the country. It is therefore of interest to compare my measurements with those given by Bannerman:

Coastal birds (sea-level to 1,000 ft.): wings 115, 115, 118, 118, 118, 118, 120, 120, 120, 121, 122, 122, 124, 125, 125, 125, 125, 125, 128 mm., average 121·2 mm.

Kenya Highlands (4,000–6,000 ft.): wings 120, 125, 125, 125, 127, 130, 135, 135 mm., average 131·5 mm.

If we accept the very comprehensive range as given by Bannerman, we must include the following birds also as belonging to *divaricatus*, a position I am not prepared to accept :

Juba River (upper waters) : wings 110, 112, 112, 116, 116, 116, 116, 116, 117, 118, 119, 119, 120 mm., average 115·75 mm.

The average tail lengths are as follows :

Coast 112 mm. Highland 114 mm. Juba River 102·6 mm.

The accompanying photograph (Pl. III., figs. 1–4) shows the marked difference between the tail formation of the Juba birds and others.

Dicrurus adsimilis jubaensis van Som. **Juba Drongo Shrike.**

Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc., no. 37, July 1931.

This race differs from *divaricatus* in the formation of the tail, which is only slightly forked, and is very much shorter (*vide* photograph, Pl. III., figs. 5–9). The inner webs of the wing feathers are pale, not black ; the gloss on the body is a greenish blue-black.

PRIONOPIDAE.

Eurocephalus rueppelli and races, Nos. 611 & 612.

Sclater states that the typical form ranges through Uganda and the greater part of Kenya. I have no White Nile material before me at the moment and cannot check this statement, but my impression in the past has been that the typical bird was smaller than that ranging through Kenya.

Sclater, however, admits three races : *erlangeri*, limited to Abyssinia and Northern Somaliland ; *deckeni* occurring in Southern Somaliland and the Juba River south along the coast to about Witu ; and *böhmi*, found in South and South-west Tanganyika Territory.

The material now at my disposal gives the following results as regards wing measurements :

E. r. rueppelli.

Western Rudolf and Northern Guasso Nyiro : 122, 122, 123, 124, 127, 127, 128, 129 mm., average 125·25 mm.

Northern Guasso Nyiro : 123, 125, 125, 135 mm., average 127 mm.

E. r. intermediate *rueppelli* ≷ *deckeni.*

Tsavo and Samburu : 121, 121, 121, 123, 124, 125, 125, 125, 127, 128 mm., average 124·2 mm.

E. r. deckeni.

Juba River : 119, 119, 120, 121, 121, 121, 121, 121, 121, 124 mm., average 120·8 mm.

E. r. intermediate to *böhmi.*

Tanganyika Territory : 128, 130, 135, 136 mm. (Morogoro district).

It will be seen that the smallest birds are those from the Juba River, which should belong to the race *deckeni*. Some are of the size of the Samburu-Tsavo birds, which according to Sclater should be of the typical form, *r. rueppelli*, which are represented by the series from Rudolf and the Northern Guasso Nyiro. The birds from Tanganyika are intermediate between *rueppeli* and *böhmi*.

Prionops poliolopha Fisch. & Reichw., No. 617.

This remarkable species has been taken by me in the Kedong Valley, the Amala River district, and at Naivasha. It is not very common, but, as with other representatives of this genus, it is found in small flocks of 4 to 8 or so.

Prionops poliocephala Stanley, No. 614.

When I reported on this species in 1922, I had but seldom come across it. It appears to be rather erratic in its appearance ; a small flock was noted in the Machakos area for about a week and then disappeared. A further flock was seen in the Loita in June 1924, but search in this area in July of the same year was unrewarded by a sight of a single specimen. On September 30, 1922, a flock of 9 individuals appeared in my garden in Nairobi in the morning at about 6 a.m. and specimens were secured. The bird had never previously been noted, nor has it since appeared in the Nairobi area. Two specimens were procured in the Tsavo-Masongoleni district in January of this year.

Prionops concinnata Sund., No. 613.

Sclater does not include Uganda in the range of this species, but I have specimens taken in Unyoro and Chagwe. His distribution must be amended accordingly.

Prionops cristata omoensis Neum. ?, No. 616.

I reported at some length on this species, and this race in particular, in my previous paper. Sclater admits the race ; and a comparison of fresh material (7 skins from Kaptirr, Turkwell, January 1931), with that reported on previously, shows that the colour on the hinder part of the crown is variable.

Prionops cristata melanoptera Sharpe.

I am not at all satisfied with the inclusion of this bird within the *cristata* group as is done by Sclater. The series before me of 13 *poliocephala*, 13 *melanoptera*, 20 *vinaceigularis*, suggests that all these short-crested Helmeted Shrikes belong to one large group, with a possible inclusion of even the *cristata* group amongst them. The division of these birds into two groups, one with black wings and the other with a broad white line and white patch on the coverts, is artificial. Even in the group with the particoloured wings, the feathers which are white are not identical in any two birds, and very often are not symmetrical on both wings. In the series of *vinaceigularis*, there are 6 birds with two or three secondaries narrowly margined with white and some of the coverts partly white, and this to my mind indicates a relationship to the " particoloured wing " group. If one consults the distribution of the two groups one finds practically little overlapping except in the region of the Southern Loita and Western Ukambani, where *poliocephala* meets *vinaceigularis*, and, as one would expect in such a case, two well-marked forms produce a few intermediates ; then again, I have shown that these birds wander a fair amount, and in these movements there may be invasion of respective territories without any interbreeding. A sketch map showing the distribution of these birds as evidenced by the material I have examined during the last twenty years would emphasize the points I have endeavoured to make.

The localities from which the race *melanoptera* is represented in my collection are : Juba River, Mandaira, Dolo, Neboi, Jebier, Serenli.

In my report on a collection of birds from Jubaland and the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya, published in *Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, no. 35, pp. 48–49, I stated that I could not recognize the difference between the Juba birds and those from the Tsavo-Taru area. Of colour difference there is none, and as regards size, we find the following :

melanoptera, Juba River : 108, 109, 110, 110, 111, 111, 111, 111, 112, 112, 113, 113, 114, 115, 116 mm., average 111·75 mm.

vinaceigularis, Coast and Tsavo : 103, 108, 108, 107, 109, 109, 110, 110, 110, 110, 111, 112, 115, 116, 116 mm., average 109·75 mm.

It will be seen from the above that the range of variation is practically identical, with a slight preponderance of larger birds from the Juba. The probable explanation is that the Juba birds are not true *melanoptera*, but an intermediate strain towards the southern form.

Sigmodus scopifrons. Red-fronted Helmeted Shrike.

According to my friend Sclater, the nominate form, *S. s. scopifrons* Peters, type locality Mozambique, ranges from Beira to Mamboia in South-eastern Tanganyika Territory, skips a stretch of diverse country of 700 miles, and appears again in identical form on the north-east side of Mt. Kenya at Meru, a feat which has its parallel in the case of the races of *Colius macrourus* ; but I think that Sclater is wrong. Sclater refers to this species as a rare one ; if he looks up my remarks in *B.B.O.C.*, 1923, p. 80, he will see that I had 25 of one race and 32 of another, all in my collection at the time. The race which Sclater describes, *B.B.O.C.*, 1924, p. 92, is said to range along the coast from the Pangani River (presumably the mouth) to Lamu ; this he names *S. scopifrons* **kirki.** This race has been taken by me in considerable numbers (32 specimens). It extends up the Tana River, and meets the Meru form **keniensis** van Som. The young of the coast form has the whole of the upperside dull ashy grey-brown, each feather strongly edged with dirty white ; the area between the eyes is mottled whitish, while the frontal area is covered with short upright ashy grey " pile " feathers. The wings are ashy grey with whitish edges to each feather ; the greater part of the underside is ashy grey-brown, with pale edges to the feathers ; the vent and under tail-coverts white. The bill is pale orange-red. A complete body moult takes place before the wings and rectrices are replaced ; the frontal patch comes in straw colour, and is not replaced with light chestnut until the following moult.

The races which I at present admit as occurring in Kenya are : *S. scopifrons keniensis* van Som. ; *S. s. kirki* Sclat.

Nilaus minor minor Sharpe, No. 621.

Under this heading I propose discussing the validity of the race *erlangeri* Neum. In my previous paper I stated that I was doubtful of its value, partly on account of the fact that Neumann had included Taru birds amongst the birds of this race, but I also stated that I had no South Somali birds for comparison. I have now a large series from the Juba River, which is well within the range of this race. The wing measurements are as follows :

Juba River : 71, 72, 72, 72, 72, 72, 73, 73, 73, 73, 74, 74, 74 mm., average 72·9 mm.

Northern Guasso Nyiro, Marsabit : 73, 73, 73, 73, 74, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75 mm., average 74·1 mm.

Taru area : 73, thirteen of 74, 75, six of 77 mm., average 74·18 mm., one 84 mm. abnormal.

All that we can gather from the above is that the Juba birds are slightly smaller and might possibly be maintained by those who wish to accept this slight evidence. The races within Kenya and Uganda would thus be : *N. minor minor*, north-east through Uganda, Rudolf, Northern Guasso Nyiro south to Kilimanjaro ; and *N. m. erlangeri* in Jubaland.

Nilaus afer massaicus Neum., No. 620.

Sclater is in doubt about the number of species, and in a footnote, p. 602, *op. cit.*, says that *minor* should perhaps be included in the *N. afer* group. Under the grouping which he adopts, there are no forms of *afer* in either Uganda or Kenya. The bird which I have accepted as *afer massaicus* Neum. he calls *minor massaicus*, limiting this race to a region " from the Amala River to the country round Kilimanjaro." My series of this bird, whether it be considered a race of either *minor* or *afer*, is from the south shore of the Kavirondo Gulf, through the Amala area and Loita to Kilimanjaro. It might be suggested that all these birds belong to one large " form circle " as it sometimes is called, but there is some apparent overlapping and I prefer to keep the two forms distinct as species, until we find out whether this overlapping is due to invasion of territories during local movement.

In my 1922 paper I recorded *massaicus* from Toro ; this bird would belong to the race **ruwenzorii** Bannerman, *Ibis*, 1923, p. 698, if this race can be upheld ; Sclater states that it is doubtfully distinct from *massaicus*. Thus *ruwenzorii* must be a bird with a pale flank stripe, such as is found in the areas mentioned above. In spite of what Sclater states to the contrary, regarding races of *afer* occurring in Uganda, there is undoubtedly a certain race of this species which I have recorded as **N. a. erythreae,** with very dark broken flank line quite distinct from *massaicus* or *ruwenzorii*.

LANIIDAE.

Harpolestes australis littoralis van Som, No. 626.

Sclater suggests in a footnote, *op. cit.*, p. 626, that this is probably similar to *minor*, type locality Mwanza. I can only suggest that he has not seen a series from the type locality of my race. Again, he suggests that *dohertyi*, type locality Kikuyu Escarpment, is the same as the Bukoba bird called *emini*. His suggestion amounts to this, that all birds within Uganda and Kenya found north of S. Lat. 1, and south of Lat. 3 north, on either side of Lake Victoria, are of the same race as the Bukoba bird, from west of Lake Victoria, whilst those south of S. Lat. 1 to S. Lat. 5, within Kenya, are similar to the Mwanza bird. This is certainly **not** the case.

Harpolestes senegalus catholeuca (Neum.). **S. Somali Red-winged Bush-Shrike.**

I have recorded 7 birds from the Juba River (upper waters) as belonging to this race. They are distinct from any other race found in Kenya or Eastern Uganda. Sclater records birds from Rudolf (no more definite locality than just this) as **erlangeri** (Neum.) and those from Uganda as **camerunensis** (Neum.).

Chlorophoneus elgeyuensis van Som., No. 644.

Sclater places this bird as a race of *nigrifrons*, and states that it is doubtfully separable from the nominate form. He evidently has not got a series on which to base his views. If he had a series of the Kenya *nigrifrons* and compared them with typical Kilimanjaro birds, little difference if any would be seen. New localities: Mt. Kenya, Meru, Embu, Mau.

Chlorophoneus nigrifrons nigrifrons (Reichw.), No. 643.

To the localities previously mentioned add: Kilimanjaro, Embu, Meru, Chuka, Kapenguria, Turkwell, Sotik.

Chlorophoneus rubiginosus subsp. nov. ?

A single specimen of this species was taken on the Embu-Chuka road. It does not agree with either the Uganda forms or those of Tanganyika Territory. It probably represents a Mt. Kenya form.

Chlorophoneus sulfureopectus fricki Friedm.

Friedmann has recently described the South Ethiopian bird under the above name, and includes in its range the Northern Frontier of Kenya. I have but 3 specimens from Marsabit and Moyale which should belong to this form, but I am not in a position to refute this race.

Chlorophoneus sulfureopectus modestus, No. 642.

To the localities given under the race *modestus*, which, according to Friedmann, should be the nominate form, add: Kericho, Sotik, Kapenguria, and Kitirr on the Turkwell.

Chlorophoneus dohertyi Rothsch., No. 646.

To the localities already recorded add: Sotik, Kericho, Chepalunga Forest, Mbarara, Kegezi.

Chlorophoneus quadricolor nigricauda, No. 645 = **Telophorus quadricolor nigricauda.**

Additional localities: Sokoke Forest, Mongeya, and lower reaches of the Tana River.

Chlorophoneus bocagei jacksoni (Sharpe), No. 663.

I have placed this species in the above genus instead of in *Dryoscopus*, as I am quite certain that this is correct. *Vide* my notes on immature plumages. Additional localities: Kericho, Kakamega, Jinja, Mile 6, Majanji.

Rhodophoneus cruentus hilgerti (Neum.), No. 647,
and
Rhodophoneus cruentus cathemagmenus (Reichw.), No. 648.

Sclater (p. 638) places these birds into two species. I do not agree. In my last Report I recorded birds from the Tsavo and Athi River junction, 5 males and 5 females, as belonging to this northern race. They are within the range

of *cathemagmenus*. These 10 birds agree with 10 males and 6 females from the Juba River which cannot be anything else than *hilgerti*. Similarly, I have specimens from the Kasut Mts., Marsabit, and the Northern Guasso Nyiro, which one cannot place in anything else but *hilgerti*. In my opinion *cathemagmenus* is nothing more than a southern form of *cruentus*, and this is supported by the fact that even on the Juba one gets a male with the red throat and breast mark, with a marked though restricted black mark on the chest. In addition to the material collected by me and mentioned in my 1922 paper, I have now 17 other specimens of the two races ; a bigger series than probably exists in any other collection, and one on which one can hazard an opinion. There is therefore a considerable area in which mixture occurs, producing typical strains and intermediates between the two races. If they are species the chances that they hybridize are more remote than if they were races ; how else would one account for the intermediate forms ?

Laniarius erythrogaster (Cretzschm.), No. 662.

The only additional localities are : Rudolf, Turkwell River, Kerio River, Kapenguria, Kaptirr in Turkana, Soroti.

Laniarius barbarus mufumbiri O.-Grant, No. 661.

To the localities given previously add Kampala.

Laniarius lühderi castaneiceps Sharpe, No. 659.

The immature stages of this bird are as follows : First dress—crown and mantle dull brownish olive ; coverts, rump, and upper tail-coverts olive-ochreous barred with tawny ; wing feathers olive-brown edged with olive-ochre, paler along the wing line greater coverts and secondaries ; rectrices olive-brown with rusty edges ; lores and ear-coverts greyish olive ; throat greyish buff barred blackish, slightly more orange-ochreous on the breast and flanks and more greenish yellow on the centre of the belly, with diffuse dark barring. Bill and legs horn brown, the latter with a greyish tinge. In this immature dress, the crown is reddish chestnut but with a strong olive tinge ; the mantle is a strong olive ; the lores and ear-coverts are black washed with olive ; the wings are similar to the first stage except that the innermost secondaries are darker and the white bar is more pronounced. The underside is almost as in the adult but rather duller. A transitional plumage shows a mottled back of olive and black ; the rectrices are renewed from centre outward and the wing feathers in pairs ; inner secondaries, inner primaries.

Additional localities : Kericho and Sotik ; Kakamega, Mau.

Laniarius ruficeps, Nos. 657 and 658.

Sclater states that the nominate form ranges to the upper waters of the Juba River ; this is interesting because, as I stated in my paper in the *Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, no. 35, pp. 50–51, these North Juba birds are near my race *cooki*, and this race according to Sclater is doubtfully distinct from *rufinuchalis* Sharpe from Eastern Abyssinia. If *cooki* is a doubtful race, it should be near the nominate form.

The first dress of the juvenile is as follows : Crown, nape and mantle dull greyish olive-brown, superciliary stripe dirty white ; scapulars and rump mottled white with olive-brown edges, the latter with ochreous ends ; the rectrices uniform greyish olive, the outer two pairs widely tipped with tawny and with buffy-white outer webs. Wing-feathers full olive-brown with ochreous margins ; wing stripe slightly indicated with buffish. Underside strongly washed with sandy buff, paler on centre of belly and throat. In the next plumage the front of the crown is mottled with blackish and the nape becomes dull reddish ; the loral spot and ear-coverts become dull blackish and the wing-feathers and rectrices are replaced with blackish ones, from within outwards. Bill horny brown. Feet grey-brown. The mantle does not become grey and black until a complete moult has taken place.

Laniarius aethiopicus major, No. 654 = **Laniarius ferrugineus major** (Hartl.)

Laniarius ferrugineus sublacteus (Cass.), No. 656.

This must be considered a race. It breeds with *ambiguus* in the Kilimanjaro–South Ukambani region, as is proved by intermediate forms from these regions. To the localities add : Mongeya, Tana, Lamu, Manda, Ganda, Vanga.

Laniarius ferrugineus ambiguus Mad., No. 655.

This Central Kenyan form definitely breeds with the coastal form as reported above, and also merges into the race *major* in the Rift Valley. However, it is found true to type in such regions as Marsabit ; north of this locality it meets with the race *aethiopicus*, which extends down to Rudolf.

Laniarius ferrugineus somaliensis Reichw. **Juba Pied Shrike.**

I accept this as a good race : 7 specimens from the Juba River. Similar in type of plumage to *ambiguus*, but smaller.

Laniarius nigerrimus nigerrimus (Reichw.), No. 651 = **Laniarius nigerrimus erlangeri** Reichw.

I have before me topotypes of the two described forms, and I cannot perceive any difference. The Lamu and Manda birds agree with Kipini specimens in colour and size, 82–93 mm. The Juba birds are indistinguishable and run from 86–92 mm., Jebeir, Mfudu.

Laniarius funebris funebris (Hartl.), No. 652.

The locality of the nominate form is the Unyamwesi country, and the nearest to this locality represented by specimens in my collection is the Burungali Plain, Mara River. These birds are considerably darker and larger than those from other parts of Kenya. Wing measurements : 90, 92, 92, 93, 95, 100 mm., average 93·4 mm.

Sclater gives Ankole, Kenya, and Tanganyika Territory as the distribution ; it is a pity that he is not more explicit in the range as affecting Kenya. If one reads in conjunction with this the opinion he expresses on the supposed race

bergeri, type locality Baringo, footnote, p. 617, one must assume that the race which occupies a considerable area of Kenya is not *funebris*, but *rothschildi* Neum., though under the distribution of this race he does not admit Kenya as within its range. It is, of course, possible that Sclater's Kenya and my Kenya are not identical.

If the Baringo bird called *bergeri* is a synonym of *rothschildi*, it follows that this latter must range into Kenya and occupy there quite a considerable area. I do not know on what grounds he admits the race *rothschildi* Neum. I examined the types, which are at Tring, and as I failed to see the characters cited for this race, I united the birds from Northern Kenya and North-east Uganda as *funebris funebris*. However, if we are to admit *rothschildi* as a good race, then all those birds recorded by me from Mt. Moroto, Meuressi, Turkwell, Suk, Baringo, and Kerio, Lodwar, Kula, and Marich Pass, must belong to this race, as must also specimens from Marsabit, Kulal, Mgombe Crater, Matthews Range, Northern Guasso Nyiro. Such birds as occur in the localities mentioned above are not similar to those now recorded as *funebris funebris*, but are intermediates between the nominate form and the race *degener* Hilg. and the subspecific name **rothschildi** may be employed for them.

Birds from the Moroto to Marich and Baringo have the wing measurements as follows : 80, 82, 83, 85, 86, 90, 91, 91 mm., average 86 mm.

Birds from Marsabit to Northern Guasso Nyiro : 84, 86, 86, 86, 86, 87, 89, 90, 90, 90 mm., average 87·4 mm.

L. alboplagatus (Jacks.) is a synonym of *funebris* and NOT a species. *L. funebris* is liable to variation or mutation as in the type of this bird. I have a bird with a white crown, another with a white patch in the interscapular region, yet a third with two pure white feathers on either wing.

Laniarius funebris degener Hilg., No. 653.

I have before me 14 specimens from the region of the type locality. They are very much greyer above and below than the birds recorded above ; the result is that the dark head and throat are clearly differentiated from the rest of the body. The wing range is : 83, 84, 84, 85, 86, 86, 87, 87, 87, 87, 88, 89, 90 mm., average 86·5 mm. Comparing these birds with those previously recorded by me as belonging to this race—that is, birds from the coastal districts of Kenya, inland to the Taru desert and the thorn-bush country of Tsavo to Taveta—we find that they are practically indistinguishable, being only slightly greyer below in some cases. One is justified in placing these Southern Kenya birds as *degener* with a slight tendency to *rothschildi*. Wings 86–90, average 88·2 mm. Sclater gives as the range of this race : "Southern and Western Somaliland, and perhaps the coastal regions of Kenya." In compiling the above notes, I have had before me over 50 examples of *funebris* and its races. I would suggest the following division, so far as Kenya and Uganda are concerned :

L. funebris funebris ; limited to the districts round the Mara River and Loita north of Nguruman Hills, Ankole in Uganda.

L. funebris rothschildi ; East and North-east Uganda, Rudolf to Baringo, Northern Guasso Nyiro, and Ukamba (north) Kitui.

L. funebris degener ; Juba River and Elwak, and coastal region of Kenya, inland to Taveta, Southern Ukamba, and the Tana River.

Dryoscopus pringlii Jacks., No. 666.

To the localities add: Northern Guasso Nyiro, Archer's Post, Moyale, Mandera, Juba River.

Dryoscopus gambiense nyansae, No. 665.

Birds from the Northern Guasso Nyiro and Marsabit to Moyale are intermediate between *nyansae* and *erythreae*. They have the heads decidedly darker than the mantle, and both areas are darker than in *nyansae*; the upper surface thus resembles *erythreae*, but the under surface is as dark as in *nyansae*.

Dryoscopus cubla hamatus Hartl., No. 667,
and
Dryoscopus cubla affinis (Gray), No. 668.

I propose to consider the above birds together. Sclater keeps them widely apart and as species. I have before me over 100 specimens of *cubla* and over 50 of *affinis*. This series is assembled to endeavour to ascertain the relationship between these birds, which have hitherto been looked upon as two distinct species. In my 1922 paper I drew attention to the fact that in point of size there were two geographical races of *cubla hamatus*, the larger inland form and the smaller coastal form. To illustrate this I append wing measurements of adult birds of both forms:

Inland race, extending from Elgon south through the Cherangani, Mau, Sotik, Mara River, Aberdares, Mt. Kenya, and Nairobi district to Kilimanjaro: 78, 80, 80, 82, 82, 82, 82, 83, 83, 83, 83, 84, 84, 85, 85, 86, 87, 89, 89 mm., average 84 mm.

Coastal form, extending from Dar-es-Salaam north along the coast to the Tana River, and through the thorn-bush country of the Taru and River Galana area: 71, 72, 73, 75, 75, 76, 76, 76, 76, 76, 76, 76, 77, 77, 77, 77, 77, 77, 77, 77, 78, 78, 78, 79, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 81, 81, 81, 81, 81, 81, 82, 82, 83, 83, 84 mm., average 77 mm.

What is the relationship of these coastal birds to *affinis*? The range of *affinis* is given as Zanzibar (type locality), along the coast of the mainland from Dar-es-Salaam to Lamu, and I now have a series from the Juba River at Serenli to Mfudu and Kismayu. The characteristic features of the *affinis* males are the pure white rump, and the white of the wing, if present, being limited to a small patch on the shoulders, never on the coverts or the secondaries.

In *cubla hamatus* the rump is white with a decided greyish wash on the surface; the wings with a white scapular patch, white on the edges of the median and greater coverts and on the secondaries and the outer edges of the primaries.

Birds conforming to the characteristics of *affinis* occur as stated in the distribution, but only true to strain in the extremes of their distribution. From Vanga to the Tana they are undoubtedly influenced by the invasion of the *hamatus*-like strain, the result being that, although one may obtain a few specimens which one can without the slightest hesitation place as *affinis*, a very large number are absolutely intermediate in characteristics. What is one to do with such birds? The dominant strain is undoubtedly *hamatus*-like, and combined with this there is the reduction in size as compared with typical *hamatus*. 30 birds are of this intermediate form; the rump is in almost all cases white, with

no grey wash ; the wings show white on the greater and median coverts and secondaries as well as on the scapular region. They are neither *hamatus* nor *affinis*. They range over an area roughly 200 miles by 100. Should one give a name to this intermediate aggregate, if one places *affinis* as a race of *cubla*, as it undoubtedly is, with *affinis* true to form at the extremes of distribution ? If one were to seek a simple way out of the problem, one has only to treat *affinis* as a species, and make the coastal *hamatus*-like birds a race of *cubla*, a position I am not prepared to take up. Other systematists may think otherwise.

I think this case is a good example of the gradual encroachment of one race upon the territory of another, the races at one time having been separated by a considerable area.

Malaconotus poliocephalus approximans (Cab.), No. 673.

Type locality Usambara. This point is of interest inasmuch as we find a difference in the size of the birds found along the coastal strip of Kenya and those inland. The following figures will indicate this point :

Coastal strip to 1,000 ft.

(*a*) Vanga to Sabaki River : 105, 105, 107, 107, 107, 107, 108, 108, 110, 110, 111, 112, 112, 112, 112, 112 mm., average 109·06 mm.

(*b*) Lamu and Manda : 106, 106, 106, 107, 107, 108, 108, 109, 109, 110, 110, 111 mm., average 108·08 mm.

Now according to Sclater, the southern race, *hypopyrrhus*, ranges north to the Pangani River, that is, to the type locality of *approximans*, Usambara ; in other words, typical *approximans* must be an intermediate between the southern form and the Kenya form. The question then arises : which birds are typical *approximans*, the smaller coastal form or the larger inland form ? Of the inland form, we have the following :

(*c*) Rudolf and Marsabit, Turkwell : 108, 108, 109, 110, 113, 115, 116, 116, 117, 119, 120, 120, 122 mm., average 115 mm.

(*d*) Nairobi, Simba : 113, 113, 114, 114, 117, 120 mm., average 115 mm.

(*e*) Juba River : 108, 108, 110, 111, 111, 112, 112, 113, 113, 115, 115, 116, 116 mm., average 112·4 mm.

The above measurements are of birds which Sclater states are *approximans*. What race inhabits Central Tanganyika Territory ? It should be *hypopyrrhus*, and be similar to the Dar-es-Salaam birds ; but it is not. I have before me 12 Dar-es-Salaam birds, which Sclater says are *hypopyrrhus* ; they are wonderfully uniform, but they do not agree with Morogoro birds which resemble the Nairobi-Kikuyu specimens ; these latter (16) resemble the birds from Lumbo, North Mozambique ! I am strongly of the opinion that the distribution assigned to *approximans* by Sclater is too wide ; further, I would suggest the recognition of *schoanus* Neum. (which Sclater suppresses as a synonym of *approximans*), making it applicable to the large birds which range on either side of Lake Rudolf, through the Northern Guasso Nyiro to Central Kenya and possibly uniting with true *approximans* south of this area. The birds which occur in the west and north of Tanganyika Territory are unknown to me, and Sclater omits these areas from the ranges of any of the races recognized by him.

The wing measurements of the Dar-es-Salaam birds are ; 106, 106, 108, 110, 111, 111, 111, 111, 112, 115 mm., average 110 mm.

Even with this very large series, over 80, from Rudolf south to the coast, I am unable to place the races satisfactorily, due largely to the amount of intergrading between the forms.

Malaconotus monteiri ≷ *catharoxanthus*.

I have before me a specimen of the Giant Shrike which is in perfect plumage and has the following characters: Lores white, this colour extending round the eye to a small patch behind; the whole of the under surface from the chin to the vent is canary yellow *w i t h o u t* any rufous tinge to the breast. It thus resembles *monteiri* in the matter of the degree of white on the head, and *catharoxanthus* with regard to the underside. The bird was obtained in the Kakamega Forest.

Sclater states that *interpositus* Hart. does not appear distinguishable from *poliocephalus*, and extends the range of this race to Uganda, whence Stoneham records birds from Lira and Kitgum, Northern Uganda. From Bombo, South Uganda, Stoneham procured *catharoxanthus*, whilst I obtained similar birds at Masindi and North Kavirondo. From north-east of these areas, Moroto Meuressi, I have specimens which I compared with *interpositus* and found them to agree. These birds are possibly intergrades between *schoanus* Neum. and *poliocephalus*; *interpositus* being intergrades between *poliocephalus* and ? *hypopyrrhus*.

These intergrades of mine are characterized by having the white of the head restricted to the lores; in having the yellow of the under surface washed with rufous on the upper breast, *n o t* sharply defined from the yellow throat, nor from the rest of the breast. They therefore approach *poliocephalus* closely, linking up Stoneham's Kitgum birds with the Rudolf birds which I accept as *schoanus*.

Malaconotus poliocephalus blanchoti (mihi), No. 675 = **M. poliocephalus hypopyrrhus** Hartl.

Urolestes melanoleucos aequatorialis Reichw.

This species has now to be added to the Kenya list. 7 examples, of which I have 2, were obtained in the South Kisii area and on the Mara River. I also noted a small flock of 4 in the Southern Game Reserve in 1924.

Corvinella corvina affinis Hartl., No. 691.

To the localities add the following: Sotik, Komolo, Moroto, West Rudolf.

Lanius excubitorius and races, Nos. 682–684.

Sclater admits only one race as occurring within Uganda; in this he is wrong, for there are two. The small birds which range from the Nile Province through Masindi south to Ankole, and the race *böhmi* which extends into Uganda in the Kigezi area.

In Kenya there is a resident breeding bird which is large and ranges along Rudolf south to Kisumu and Kavirondo, and a smaller bird which migrates as far south as Loita, being specially common in the region of Lake Naivasha. *Vide* my previous records.

Lanius somalicus mauritii Neum., No. 679 = **L. antinorii mauritii** Neum.

The specimens obtained since my previous paper are topotypical of Neumann's race. 4 males, 2 females, and 3 young were obtained in the Koroli-Marsabit area. The young in first dress, unlike most Shrikes of this group, is not heavily barred on the crown and mantle, but is almost uniformly grey-brown, with very small pale tips to the feathers of the lower back; the coverts and inner secondaries and primaries are widely margined with brown, and the longest secondaries and primaries are white-tipped. The under surface white from chin to vent, with a greyish wash on the sides of the breast; this area faintly barred, as are the flanks. The upper half of the ear-coverts ashy grey, the lower white; the cheeks also white. The rump and upper tail-coverts white, the latter showing very slight barring. The centre rectrices tipped with dirty white or brownish, the outermost pair pure white, the next two pairs with decreasing amounts of white at the tips. In the following plumage, the top of the head and the back become ashy grey; the black of the head does not appear until the wings and rectrices are replaced.

Lanius dorsalis Cab., No. 678.

To the localities add the following: Juba River at Serenli and Jebeir; Kulal, Isiola, Northern Guasso Nyiro, Matthews Range, Ngombe Crater; Kismayu.

Lanius mackinnoni Sharpe, No. 681.

This species has been obtained in the following additional areas: Sotik, Mara River, Southern Ankole, Kigezi.

CORVIDAE.

Corvus corax edithae Phillips, No. 701.

Additional localities: Juba River at Mandaira and Neboi. Kulal, Rudolf (east).

Corvus capensus minor, No. 698 = **C. capensis kordofanensis** Laubm.

Corvus scapulatus, No. 700 = **C. albus** Müll.

Cryptorhina afra, No. 704 = **Philostomus afer** (Linn.).

ORIOLIDAE.

Oriolus auratus notatus Peters, No. 707.

The range of this Oriole extends to the Juba River, whence I have obtained 6 examples.

Oriolus larvatus rolleti, No. 709 = **O. monacha rolleti** Salvad.

This is the form of Black-headed Oriole with white edges to the wing-feathers which occurs in Northern Uganda east to Elgon, where it meets with the larger race *kikuyuensis*. Birds from Karamoja and Turkana belong to the race *rolleti*. To the previously recorded localities add: Moroto, Meuressi, Kapteir, Nepau Pass, west of Rudolf, Marsabit, east of Rudolf (these birds should be compared with *permistus* Neum., from the Omo River, N. Rudolf).

Oriolus larvatus reichenowi, No. 711 = **O. monacha reichenowi** Zedl.

My friend Meinertzhagen places this race with a query, and says that he had only one bird from Lamu which should belong to this race. He then states that Mombasa birds are typical *rolleti*, but goes on to say that all birds from the Kenya coast are smaller. This is a true statement of fact, and such birds, including Mombasa ones, belong to the race *reichenowi*. I have before me 11 birds from the Juba River with wing measurements varying from 120–130 mm., average 124 mm., while coastal Kenya birds vary from 119–130 mm., average 125 mm. (30 specimens). All are *O. m. reichenowi*.

Oriolus percivali O.-Grant, No. 712.

16 specimens from the Kakamega Forest, the only Oriole obtained there during three months' collecting, give the following wing measurements: 129–140 mm., average 133 mm.

STURNIDAE.

Perissornis carunculatus, No. 715 = **Creatophora carunculata** (Gmel.)

To the localities add: Marsabit and Kulal.

Pholidauges verreauxi, No. 723 = **Cinnyricinclus leucogaster verreauxi** (Bocage)

and

Pholidauges leucogaster, No. 724 = **Cinnyricinclus leucogaster leucogaster** (Gmel.).

C. leucogaster has recently received the attention of Bowen, *Proc. Acad. Sci. Philad.*, June 1930, pp. 165–167. He has split up the species into four races instead of the hitherto two forms, a Northern and a Southern. He recognizes a North-eastern South Abyssinia form, under the name of *friedmanni*, and a Central East African form as *lauragrayae*. The distinguishing features are size and the degree of white on the outer rectrices. With regard to *friedmanni*, which is stated to range into Uganda, said to be larger, wings 106–113 mm., I can only say that my East Uganda *leucogaster* have wings of 100–103 mm. With regard to the race *lauragrayae*, founded on smaller size and more white on the tail, I append wing measurements and distance from tip of rectrix to beginning of white colour, showing a great variation of both characters, indicating that these are unsound characters on which to base races.

Locality.	Distance of white to tip.	Wing length.
Kapenguria, Turkana	15 mm.	111 mm.
Mara River	20 mm.	109 mm.
Elgeyu Escarpment	12 mm.	107 mm.
Kaimosi	18 mm.	112 mm.
Kaimosi, 4,000 ft.	27 mm.	112 mm.
Kabale (Uganda)	12 mm.	112 mm.
Fort Hall	10 mm.	107 mm.
Fort Hall, 4,000–5,000 ft.	30 mm.	107 mm.
Meru	20 mm.	109 mm.
Samburu	12 mm.	101 mm.
Samburu	25 mm.	106 mm.
Samburu, 1,500 ft.	17 mm.	105 mm.
Samburu	19 mm.	109 mm.
Samburu	30 mm.	110 mm.

Locality.	Distance of white to tip.	Wing length.
Ganda (Coast)	30 mm.	107 mm.
	22 mm.	110 mm.
	17 mm.	104 mm.
	20 mm.	110 mm.
Rabai, sea-level to 1,000 ft.	20 mm.	107 mm.
	29 mm.	106 mm.
Sokoke	17 mm.	108 mm.
	15 mm.	105 mm.
Nairobi, 5,000 ft.	15 mm.	109 mm.
	20 mm.	105 mm.
Moroto, Karamoja, 4,000 ft.	21 mm.	107 mm.
	11 mm.	109 mm.

The variation in the amount of white on the outer rectrix is 11 mm. to 30 mm.; the variation in wing measurement is 101 mm. to 112 mm. On the above evidence I cannot support the race *lauragrayae*.

Pholidauges sharpei, No. 721 = **Pholia sharpei** (Jacks.)

Pholidauges femoralis, No. 722 = **Pholia femoralis** (Richm.)

Sclater (p. 655) places these two birds in the same genus, but I consider this to be quite wrong. *Ph. sharpei* has a short but very broad bill, while *Ph. femoralis* has it slender and long.

Speculipastor bicolor Reichw., No. 720.

Additional localities: Marsabit, Juba River, Neboi, Kula and Kolodeke in Turkana, January, February, 1931. The range given by Sclater is incomplete; it should be from Somaliland south through Jubaland west to Turkana and Karamoja, Elgon and Sotik, and Central Kenya to the coast.

Spreo fischeri Reichw., No. 719.

Additional localities: Juba River, from Dolo to Kismayu; Archer's Post, Northern Guasso Nyiro; Marsabit.

Spreo shelleyi Sharpe, No. 718.

Sclater (p. 669) places this bird as a race of *S. hildebrandti*. This I cannot accept, for both species are resident and breed in the thorn-bush country of Ukambani and Teita. I have young *shelleyi* which were being fed by their parents; obtained at Simba. The southern range given by Sclater must be extended to take in Teita.

Spreo superbus (Rüpp.), No. 716.

To the recorded localities add: Juba River, Dolo, and Mandaira; Marsabit and Northern Guasso Nyiro; Kolosia, Turkana.

Birds from Naivasha, Loita to Dodoma have wings 115–128 mm., average 123 mm.; West Rudolf to Juba, 110–121 mm., average 116 mm.

Lamprocolius corruscus mandanus van Som., No. 726.

I have before me a very large series collected from the coastal belt of Kenya from Vanga to the mouth of the Juba River, and along this river to its upper waters at Dolo. These agree in all respects with the race described by me in 1921. The wing measurements are of interest in that we must now recognize a further large race which is found inland on Mt. Kenya. The range of variation of the coast birds is as follows : 95, 95, 95, 98, 98, 98, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 101, 103, 103, 105, 105, 105, 105, 106, 106, 106, 106, 106, 106, 107, 107, 107, 107, 108, 108, 108, 109, 110, 110, 110, 110, 110, 111, 111, 111, 111 mm., average 105 mm. 41 specimens.

The species also ranges up the Juba River, and these birds, 10 skins, give the following result : 97, 100, 100, 100, 102, 102, 102, 102, 106, 107 mm., average 101·8 mm.

Lamprocolius curruscus jombeni van Som. **Mt. Kenya Black-bellied Starling.**

Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc., no. 37, July 1931.

As mentioned above, a large race of *L. curruscus* inhabits the region of Mt. Kenya and the Jombeni Range. The general scheme of coloration is similar to that of *mandanus*, but rather brighter ; the size, however, is considerably larger. 5 specimens give the following measurements : 116, 116, 121, 121, 121 mm., average 118 mm. Type ♂, Jombeni, 20.12.20, in my collection.

Lamprocolius chalcurus emini Neum.

According to Sclater, the purple-tailed Glossy Starling as found on Mt. Elgon and the Kakamega Forest perhaps belongs to the race *emini*. I presume he had no specimens from these localities for personal examination.

Lamprocolius chalybeus chalybeus Hempr. & Ehr., No. 728,
and
Lamprocolius chalybeus massaicus Neum., No. 729.

If we follow Sclater in his *Systema*, p. 657, all birds of this species found within the greater part of Uganda and the northern and central areas of Kenya are of the nominate form, thus making *massaicus* Neum. a synonym. When I wrote my previous report I accepted Neumann's race, based on the wing measurements of the large material then available. Measuring males alone I obtained 145–157 mm. for the nominate form, and 140–150 mm. for the Kenya form. With additional series from Kenya I find the following : Males 140–155 mm. ; average 146 mm. Birds from East and West Rudolf and Juba River, males 140–147 mm., females 132–135 mm.

Lamprocolius sycobius Hartl.
and
Lamprocolius sycobius pestis van Som., No. 730.

Sclater makes *sycobius* a race of *chalybeus*, and links with it the race *pestis*. I described my race on account of its larger size and much more purple belly. The wings of males vary from 132–140 mm., with an average of 134 mm.

Belcher, *Birds of Nyasaland*, p. 286, states that the average is 122 mm. I am prepared to maintain the validity of my race.

Lamprocolius chloropterus elisabeth Stresem. **Blue-shouldered Starling.**

This race is recorded from Mombasa and Vanga, whence I have specimens.

Lamproctornis purpuropterus purpuropterus Rüpp., No. 735.

Additional localities: Kerio River, Moroto, Turkwell, Juba River at Serenli and Jebeir.

Cosmopsarus regius donaldsoni, No. 737 = **Cosmopsarus regius regius** Reieher.

The type loeality of *C. regius regius* is Massa on the Tana River. On examining topotypical material I found that the Tana birds agreed with the material from Somaliland and Marsabit, and not with Kilimanjaro speeimens; I was therefore obliged to reetify my error in having taken this material to be typieal and for deseribing the northern birds under the name *donaldsoni*, No. 737. This name is a synonym of *regius regius*. The error was reetified in *B.B.O.C.*, 1924, pp. 70–71. 8 males and 5 females from the Juba River, Lorian, and Marsabit show that in these areas the birds are very constant.

Cosmopsarus regius regius, No. 736 = **Cosmopsarus regius magnificus** van Som. **Tsavo Golden-breasted Starling.**

For descriptions see *B.B.O.C.*, 1924, and *Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, no. 35, p. 55. To the localities add: Voi, and Ziwani Swamp, Lake Jipe.

Onychognathus fulgidus intermedius Hart. **Green-headed Red-wing Starling.**

There has always been some eonfusion regarding this speeies and the raee *intermedius* described by Dr. Hartert. My speeimens have been verified by Dr. Hartert, and I support his views (Nov. Zool., 1919, p. 135). My male has a wing of 135 mm. Mabira Forest, Mareh 1921. The distribution given by Selater will have to be greatly extended eastward to take in the Mabira Forest, Chagwe, Uganda.

Amydrus walleri elgonensis, No. 742 = **Onychognathus walleri elgonensis** (Sharpe).

If we aceept Selater's distribution for this race, Ankole through Uganda to Elgon, Nandi and Mt. Kenya and Marsabit, then we should include birds with a most remarkable degree of variation in size! I eannot for a moment agree to the birds from Mt. Kenya being identical with Elgon ones. The differenee is obvious at a glanee. The wings of typical Elgon-Nandi material measure as follows: Males 123, 124, 125, 125, 125, 127 mm. Tails 90 mm. British Museum material: male 121–123 mm., female 115–122 mm. My material is from Elgon, Nandi, Kerieho, Elgeyu.

Onychognathus walleri keniensis van Som.

Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc., no. 37, July 1931.

The Mt. Kenya birds, as I have already indicated, are not the same as the Elgon raee. They differ only in size, the wing measurements of 2 males and 2 females being: males 135, 140 mm.; females 130, 132 mm. The bills are also very much deeper, wider, and longer. Tails 105 mm.

Cinnamopteryx tenuirostris, No. 743 = **Onychognathus tenuirostris** (Rüpp.).

Add to the localities given by Sclater and myself: Lake Magadi and Voi.

Onychognathus morio shelleyi Hart., No. 739.

Add Taveta and Kilimanjaro.

Onychognathus morio ruppellii (Verr.).

Add to the localities given by Sclater: Moroto and West Rudolf, and foothills of Elgon. The birds from these localities incline towards this race rather than to *shelleyi*. They are intermediate.

Galeospar salvadorii Sharpe. **Helmeted Red-wing Starling.**

The series before me, 18 specimens, comes from the Suk country, Turkana, Marsabit, Lasamis, Northern Guasso Nyiro, and Fanwek on the Juba.

Poeoptera stuhlmanni, No. 744 = **Stilbopsar stuhlmanni** Reichw.

This species is apparently rather restricted in distribution; the additional localities from which I have obtained it are: Sotik, Mau.

Poeoptera kenricki, No. 745 = **Stilbopsar kenricki** Shelley.

Obtained at Lake Jipe and Taveta, and again on Mts. Kenya and Meru. The Kenya birds run rather larger, and a series from each mountain should be compared.

PLOCEIDAE.

Textor albirostris, No. 746 = **Bubalornis albirostris** (Vieill.).

Textor niger intermedius, No. 749 = **Bubalornis niger intermedius** (Cab.).

The type locality is the Usambara district of Tanganyika Territory, and Sclater states that this race (of which, according to his classification, *albirostris* is the nominate form) ranges through the northern portion of Tanganyika Territory, Kenya to Somaliland and Abyssinia, thus he makes *scioanus* Salvad. a synonym. If this is correct, then the birds referred by me to *scioanus*, No. 747, should be placed as *intermedius*. To the recorded localities add: Northern Guasso Nyiro, Chanler Falls, Merile, Koroli, and Lugh on the Juba River.

It is of interest to note, however, that the young from the region of the Koroli are far less striped below, the markings being longitudinal streaks and not blackish triangular marks as are found in the southern young birds. The bills are ochre-yellow, not brown or red.

Dinemellia dinemelli (Rüpp.), No. 750.

Specimens of this species from the Juba River are interesting, as amongst 5 skins there are 4 which show abnormal coloration. Two are semi-albinos, answering to the variety described in Shelley's *Birds of Africa*, vol. iv, p. 311; another specimen has a black abdomen, and another a more restricted abdominal patch.

In measuring my series, 15 birds from Moroto to the Northern Guasso Nyiro, the wing-variation is from 108–115 mm., average 111·02 mm. Birds from the Teita country are larger and darker and are transitional to *böhmi* Reichw., with wings from 115–124 mm., average 119·5 mm.

Plocepasser mahali propinquatus Shell.

Sclater, following Hartert, places this bird as a race of *mahali* and not of *pectoralis*. The type is said to have come from Somaliland. *P. erlangeri* Reichw. was described from Kismayu, and if it is proved that the Juba River birds are not the same as the Somali form, they will have to be known as *erlangeri*. The specimens which I have for examination are from the Juba River at Waregta and Kismayu. As I have already pointed out in my paper, *Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, no. 35, p. 56, the pale bill is an indication of non-breeding condition. This bird would appear to be somewhat scarce in collections. Wings 80–87 mm.

Plocepasser mahali melanorhynchus Bp., No. 753.

To the recorded localities add : Marsabit, Isiola, Lasamis, Archer's Post ; Lokwamothing, Turkana ; Mandaira, Upper Juba River.

Plocepasser donaldsoni Sharpe, No. 751.

I have now obtained a large series of this species from the following localities : Northern Guasso Nyiro, Archer's Post, Lasamis (type locality), Chanlers Falls, Ngombe Crater ; Marsabit ; Koroli ; and Kenna on the Tana River.

Passer griseus ugandae Reichw., No. 927.

The new localities for this race are : Kericho, Sotik.

Passer griseus swainsoni ≷ neumanni.

Mara River. Although Sclater does not admit *swainsoni* to occur in Kenya or Uganda, Admiral Lynes, in his review, *Ibis*, 1926, p. 386, records typical *swainsoni* from Nairobi, Kikuyu, and Loita.

These birds were submitted to Tring and the report is that they are near *neumanni*, but not so rufous on the back : they are not *suahelicus*.

Passer castanoptera Blyth. **Somali Yellow-bellied Sparrow.**

The only locality given for this species by Sclater is British Somaliland. My specimens from the Northern Guasso Nyiro and Marsabit constitute a southern extension of the range by several hundred miles. It is possible, of course, that these Marsabit birds are not typical, but at the moment I have no material from Somaliland for comparison.

Passer domesticus indicus Jard. & Selby.

Sclater does not include this race from Eastern Africa. It is the common sparrow of Zanzibar, and was undoubtedly introduced, as it has been on occasion, to Mombasa.

Sorella emini guasso van Som.

This race is now recorded from Marsabit and the Lorian : 24 specimens.

Sorella emini emini Hartl., No. 922.

The range of the nominate form is extended to the Rift Valley at Njoro.

Petronia pyrgita massaica, No. 931 = **Gymnoris pyrgita massaica** Neum., **Gymnornis p. kakamariae** Stoneh., and **G. p. reichenowi** Zedl.

The type of *massaica* came from the Kikuyu country, and the race is said to range through Kenya to the coast. A small series from the Turkana and Karamoja country, which should agree with *kakamariae* Stoneham, are not any darker than *massaica*, but they are larger than a series from Nairobi, the variation being 87–94 mm., average 91 mm., as against 80–90 mm., average 90 mm. On the other hand, birds from Kisumu and Mara River run from 90–93 mm., average 92 mm. ; others from Northern Guasso Nyiro 81–93 mm., average 84–67 mm. Coast birds from 80–90 mm., average 84·5 mm. ; Juba River, race *reichenowi*, 76–85 mm., average 84 mm. These Juba birds are slightly smaller and paler.

Sporopipes frontalis loitanus van Som., No. 754 = ? **S. f. cinerascens** Mad.

In 1919 I described a race, type locality Loita Plains, as *loitanus*, representing the dark form which ranges through Kenya north to Rudolf and Uganda. In 1918 Madarász described a race from Mwanza under the name *cinerascens*. According to Sclater the forms are identical. I have no Mwanza material, and can neither support nor deny this view. These birds were with young still being fed in January.

Anaplectes melanotis (Lafr.), No. 759.

Additional localities are : Marsabit, Northern Guasso Nyiro, Kipini Tana River, Mara River.

Symplectes kersteni (Finsch and Hartl.), No. 760.

Sclater places this as a race of *bicolor*. I am not prepared to support this. The species is represented in my collection from Serenli and Jebeir on the Juba River ; Kipini, Bura, Hola, and Mwina, on the Tana River ; Mongeya and Sokoke Forest, south along the coast to Ganda and Shimoni.

The young bird is duller black and duller yellow than the adult and has the buffy yellow of the underside carried up to the chin.

Some females have the throat yellow, others have it speckled, while others again are similar in colour to the males. They are, however, smaller. Males 90–97 mm., females 80–86 mm. The Juba birds are very slightly smaller. The females are on the whole rather duller than the males and the yellow of the underside is tinged with olive.

Phormoplectes insignis insignis (Sharpe), No. 762.

The type of the nominate form came from Elgon, whence I have collected a series. Sclater admits three races, and a race of a race ! I presume he is uncertain whether *preussi* is really a race of *insignis*. As regards the race described

by Granvik as *ornatus*, type locality Kiambu Forest, it is merely a varietal form, the tinge of chestnut being exhibited in Elgon as well as Kiambu birds. I have obtained this species from the localities mentioned, and from Kericho, Sotik, Marsabit Mt., and Kapenguria on the Turkwell in Turkana.

Othyphantes reichenowi reichenowi (Fisch.), No. 763.

I have now obtained topotypical birds from Arusha and Kilimanjaro, and these agree with specimens taken throughout the greater part of Kenya east of the Rift Valley as far north as Marsabit Mt. Although the Kilimanjaro birds are rather paler yellow below and have a wide yellow stripe joining the yellow of the crown to the yellow of the neck, the Central Kenya birds are richer and the yellow head stripe is variable.

Otyphantes reichenowi subsp., No. 764 = **O. reichenowi nigrotemporalis** Granvik.

Although I drew attention to the difference between Elgon birds and birds from Central Kenya as far back as 1917, I did not have sufficient material to describe the form. My friend Granvik procured the necessary specimens, and in 1922 described these birds under the above name. He gives as the distribution : slopes of Elgon. This should be modified to read : Turkwell and Kerio Rivers, Elgon, North Kavirondo, Kakamega to Lumbwa and Sotik. (Intergrades toward the nominate form, Mau and Aberdares.) These birds should be compared with a series of *O. r. fricki* Mearns.

Hyphanturgus stephanophorus, No. 767 = **Heterhyphantes melanogaster stephanophorus** Sharpe.

Additional localities : Kericho, Kapenguria, Turkwell River.

Hyphanturgus nigricollis vicillans van Som., No. 769.

In my notes under this race a statement is made that " typical birds are decidedly East African." This, I am afraid, is an Editorial alteration of my original MS., the statement therein being : " I have compared my birds with typical birds, i.e. *nigricollis*, and whereas all typical birds have decidedly olive-greenish backs, my birds, with the exception of not fully mature adults, have the mantle deep olive-black to black, but not so jet black as in the race *melanoxanthus*. The undersides are also richer yellow." This is a perfectly good form linking up the western *nigricollis* with the coastal *melanoxanthus*.

Xanthophilus castanops Shell., No. 773.

Add Kampala, Jinja, Majanji, to the localities for this species.

Xanthophilus aureoflavus aureoflavus Smith, No. 780.

I note that Sclater has recognized but one species of these Yellow Weavers, and has made *castaneiceps*, No. 779, and *bojeri*, Nos. 777 and 778, races of it. In attributing ranges of distribution to the three supposed races, he has absolutely ignored the fact that even within Kenya we get all three forms in the same area, each with its separate breeding colony. I wonder if he read the distribution given under the species in my previous paper ; if so, did he presume misidentifica-

tion on my part ? *X. aureoflavus* has an established breeding colony in the region of Taveta and another at Lake Jipe. In the same regions we have colonies of *X. castaneiceps*, and here also we find *X. bojeri* nesting in colonies separate from either of the other two.

Xanthophilus castaneiceps Sharpe, No. 779.

This bird and *X. bojeri* are said by Sclater to be the same species, though representing geographical races. How then is it that both forms are resident and have separate breeding colonies as stated above, also on the Tana, at Rabai, and the Sokoke district, and again in such a far-distant district as north-east of Meru, Mt. Kenya ? According to Sclater, *castaneiceps* only just comes into Kenya in the Taveta area. What about the birds from Simba, Rabai, Samburu, Tana, Meru ? The three birds are distinct species.

To the localities given in my previous paper add : Dominuki's, North-east Meru, Simba, Samburu, Rabai, Sokoke, Kipini, Kao, Shimba Hills, Ganda Forest, Vanga, and Moshi. Over 50 examples.

Xanthophilus bojeri (Cab.), Nos. 777 and 778.

I consider this to be a species, and not a race of *X. aureoflavus*. The only additional locality of any interest from which I have now obtained this bird is the Juba River.

Xanthophilus aurantius rex Neum.

I have a fine series of breeding males and females from the Buvuma Islands. Some of the males have black lores, others have them orange. I do not consider that this species should be placed in the same genus as *X. aureoflavus*, the type of bill being quite different.

Sitagra pelzelni, No. 774 partim = **Icteropsis pelzelni tuta** Bangs and Phill.

Large Slender-billed Weaver.

This name will apply to the larger race indicated by me in my previous paper. Localities : Kisumu and along the east shore of Lake Victoria.

Hyphantornis dimidiatus fischeri, No. 793 = **Sitagra capitalis dimidiatus** (Ant. & Salvad.).

Assuming that Sclater is right in making *fischeri* Reichw. a synonym of *dimidiatus*, the distribution of the race must be extended to include the whole of the Kavirondo country of Kenya.

Hyphantornis heuglini sukensis, No. 789 = **Sitagra heuglini sukensis** van Som.

Although Sclater suggests that this is a synonym of the nominate form, he does not include Rudolf and Elgon in the range of the species. Is it because he has seen no specimens ?

Hyphantornis intermedius kisumui, No. 787 = **Sitagra intermedius kisumui** van Som.

Hyphantornis intermedius littoralis, No. 788 = **Sitagra intermedius littoralis** van Som.

Sitagra vitellinus subsp. ?

A series of birds, males and females (16), from the Juba River is not identical with *uluensis* Neum., No. 791, of which I have topotypical specimens. The females are markedly different, being brownish olive on the mantle, not olive-green. Sclater does not mention the Juba area in his distribution of *uluensis* ; on the other hand, he mentions that this race extends right to South Abyssinia and Somaliland.

Xanthophilus dicrocephalus (Salvad.). **Somali Black-headed Weaver.**

This is a very interesting species, as it exhibits two extreme types of coloration of the head : in some specimens the whole of the head is a rich chestnut, in others the crown and cheeks are black while the throat is a chestnut. 10 males and 8 females were collected. Sclater places these birds in the subgenus as above, but I fail to see why they should be kept apart from *Sitagra*. Localities : Dolo, Serenli, Hellesheid, on the Juba River.

Cinnamopteryx tricolor interscapularis (Reichw.), No. 798.

To the localities already given add : Busoga and Majanji ; Yala River.

Pachyphantes superciliosus, No. 799 = **P. pachyrhynchus** (Reichw.).

Quelea sanguinirostris, Nos. 813 & 814 = **Q. quelea** (L.).

Sclater has shown that the name *sanguinirostris* cannot be used for these Weaver Finches. Thus alteration will have to be made in my references to this species in my previous paper. In the review of this group, *B.B.O.C.*, 1925, p. 19, Sclater states that he cannot retain for the Kenya birds the name *intermedius* Reichw., type locality Barawa, coast Italian Somaliland. I have recently obtained 25 birds from the Rudolf area east to Marsabit, which I do not consider the same as the Central Kenya form, which agrees with the birds from the Juba River and along the coast of Kenya. I retain the name **aethiopica** (Sund.) for these northern birds and *intermedia*, No. 813, for the Kenya and Jubaland birds.

Amadina fasciata fasciata (Gmel.)

According to Sclater, it is the nominate form which ranges east to Lake Rudolf. The race *alexanderi* Neum., Hawash River, is said to range over the whole of Kenya, including Jubaland. With this race Sclater unites *candida* Friedm., *Occ. Papers Boston Soc.*, 1926.

The following material is before me, but I am unable to come to any definite opinion : 12 West Rudolf, Kobua, Turkwell, Moroto Kerio, wings average 67 mm. ; 17 from Marsabit, wings average 66 mm. ; 6 Juba River, Serenli, Lugh (rather paler and smaller), wings average 64 mm. Tsavo, Simba, Magadi (*candida*), wings average 66 mm.

Wherever the name *Pyromelana* is used in my paper, substitute **Euplectes** Swains. The following alterations are in accord with the *Systema*, p. 759.

Pyromelana flammiceps changamwensis, No. 816 = **Euplectes hordeacea changamwensis** (Mearns).

Additional localities: Tana River, Anasa, Lamu.

Pyromelana flammiceps rothschildi, No. 817 = **Euplectes hordeacea rothschildi** (Neum.).

According to Sclater, this race is synonymous with *craspedoptera* (Bp.), Abyssinia.

Pyromelana marwitzi, No. 819 = **Euplectes orix wertheri** (Reichw.).

If we admit this bird as a race of *orix* occurring in South-west Uganda and Ankole, it seems to me difficult to reconcile the range as given by Sclater for the race *sundevalli* Bp., which is said to extend to Toro. My Ankole birds are similar to Toro ones, and they are certainly not *wertheri*.

It will be recollected that I kept them as species in my previous report.

Pyromelana nigrifrons leuconota, No. 818 = **Euplectes orix sundevalli** Bp.

The above alteration is in accordance with Sclater's finding. I am not satisfied that this is right.

Euplectes diadémata Fisch. & Reichw., No. 822.

I have a fine series of males and females from the Northern Guasso Nyiro at Chanler's Falls and at Marsabit. 20 specimens.

Euplectes taha ladoensis Reichw. **Yellow-headed Bishop.**

Examples of this bird were obtained by Jackson in the Rift Valley, Eldama Ravine, and have been taken at Rudolf. The record of the race *intercedens* from Baringo probably refers to this race.

Coliuspasser macrourus conradsi Berger, No. 832.

According to Sclater, this race is confined to the island of Ukerewe; my specimens accordingly should belong to the nominate form.

Coliuspasser eques, No. 834 = **C. albonotatus eques** (Hartl.).

Additional localities: Mombasa, Sokoke, and Marsabit.

Vidua serena, No. 844 = **V. macroura** (Pallas).

Vidua hypocherina Verr., No. 843.

Additional localities: Kinya, Odda, Serenli, on the Juba River.

Linura fischeri Reichw., No. 842.

Additional localities: Odda on the Juba River; Marsabit.

Steganura paradisea verreauxi (?), No. 841 = **S. paradisaea paradisaea** (L.).

Odontospiza caniceps (Reichw.), No. 845.

New localities are: Northern Guasso Nyiro, Marsabit.

Aidemosyne cantans meridionalis, No. 846 = **Euodice cantans meridionalis** Mearns.

I now have a series of 22 skins. East and West Rudolf, Koroli, Kulal. Marsabit, and the Northern Guasso Nyiro.

Euodice cantans taveteusis van Som., No. 847.

Darker on the head and throat than the foregoing, and the scaling on the crown and throat is much more distinct. Selater makes this a synonym of *meridionalis*, but I cannot agree. Additional localities: Kapiti Plains, Samburu, Voi.

Amaurosthes fringilloides (Lafr.), No. 848.

I have now obtained this bird from Taveta and Moshi.

Spermestes stigmatophorus, No. 853 = **S. bicolor stigmatophorus** Reichw.

Cryptospiza salvadorii, No. 857 = **C. salvadorii ruwenzori** Selat.

Cryptospiza borealis, No. 859 = **C. salvadorii borealis** Percival.

Cryptospiza reichenowi, No. 862, and *C. ocularis*, No. 863, are said by Selater to be doubtfully distinct.

Nesocharis capistrata (Hartl.), No. 864.

Selater does not extend the distribution of this species to include the forests east of Lake Albert; but I have specimens from this region.

Linurgus kilimensis kilimensis Reichw. & Neum. **Kilimanjaro Oriole Finch.**

I have a small series of this bird from the type locality.

Linurgus kilimensis keniensis van Som. **Mt. Kenya Oriole Finch.**

There is no doubt whatsoever that this bird is distinct from the next race. Although hitherto restricted to the forests of Mt. Kenya, I have since obtained the bird on the Upper Molo Forest.

Linurgus kilimensis elgonensis van Som., No. 866.

A further series from the forest of Kakamega substantiates the validity of this bird.

Nigrita schistacea, No. 867 = **Nigrita canicapilla schistacea** Sharpe.

Topotypical examples from Sotik and Kericho do not differ from the Uganda material as enumerated in my paper. I doubt if *diabolica* is valid. One specimen from Meru, Mt. Kenya, has the inner secondaries tipped with white, the greater coverts also marked thus, as well as the median and lesser; the wing is thus

very spotted. This is not a sign of immaturity, as the young bird in nestling and sub-adult plumages is unspotted on the wing.

Spermospiza ruficapilla, No. 803 = **Spermophaga ruficapilla ruficapilla** (Shell.).

Hypargos nivoguttatus (Peters), No. 899.

Additional localities: Vanga, Ganda, Shimba Hills, Rabai, Moshi.

Hypargos nitidula, Nos. 896 & 897 = **Mandingoa nitidula** (Hartl.).

I now have a series of this bird from the coast of Kenya, from the Ganda Forest to Rabai and the Sokoke Forest. Sclater unites with this the bird described by Friedmann from Usambara as *virens*. I have specimens of *nitidula* from Kilimanjaro, which should belong to Friedmann's race. I have also taken the species at Nairobi, and Mt. Kenya, Meru, and Chuka. The race *chubbi* (O.-Grant), from Marsabit, should be represented by my Meru-Chuka birds. In *Ibis*, 1910, Bannerman described what he took to be typical *nitidula*, and figured birds, from the Jackson collection, taken at Marsabit. The Marsabit bird was subsequently described as *chubbi* by Grant, who linked with it the Uganda birds, the range given, according to Gyldenstolpe, being Mombasa to Uganda and Marsabit. As Sclater has limited *chubbi* to Marsabit, I take it that a bird from this area was marked the type. If the foregoing is correct, then what does Sclater do with the Entebbe birds taken by Jackson? The distribution of *nitidula* according to Sclater is Natal, Mashonaland, northward along the Eastern African coast as far as Mombasa! The only race of which he says "perhaps Uganda" is *schlegeli* (Sharpe). In my previous paper I recorded this race from Uganda (Bugoma and Mubango), after having compared my birds with typical ones.

From the material before me, 15 specimens, I am prepared to admit the following to the list of birds from Kenya and Uganda:

(1) *M. n. schlegeli*, No. 896. Uganda forests from west of Mt. Elgon.

(2) *M. n. chubbi*. Kenya, from Marsabit, south to Mt. Kenya, Aberdares, and Nairobi district.

(3) *M. n. virens*. Kilimanjaro and the coastal forests.

Pytilia melba (L.). (Pl. IV., figs. 16–27.)

The classification of the subspecies of this bird as given by Sclater, in so far as Kenya is concerned, is unsatisfactory. According to this authority, we have a race called *belli* O.-Grant, ranging from Ruwenzori and Toro across Uganda to about Elgon, turning southward through Kavirondo to the Loita and losing itself somewhere there; and a second race, *soudanensis* (Sharpe), ranging from the Upper White Nile, passing south on either side of Lake Rudolf, and taking in the whole of Kenya, except the area allotted to *belli*, and the whole of Jubaland and extending all along the coast, thus occupying the area hitherto assigned to *kirki*, type locality Lamu, which race is now said to be identical with *soudanensis*. With this distribution of races I ENTIRELY disagree.

The series before me from Western Rudolf, assigned by me to the race *soudanensis*, cannot be considered the same as the birds from Lamu, called *kirki* Shell., No. 890. Nor can either of these for a moment be confused with

the birds from the Juba River, which are described hereafter. It is only when we come to the intermediate aggregate, found in the area of Central Kenya, that we find difficulty in allocation to any described form, i.e. those birds found in the area between the Tana River and the Kilimanjaro zone. These birds are nearest to *kirki*, but intergrade toward *belli*.

The Juba birds are characterized as follows : Males with very much brighter, more orange, red on the forehead, cheeks, and throat ; the red of the throat distinctly defined from the golden bar on the breast ; the grey on the hinder part of the head and on the nape paler than in *kirki* ; and the mantle and wings more golden-olive. The underside of the body is much paler, less barred, the centre of the abdomen being immaculate. The females are even more clearly separable. The grey of the crown, cheeks, and nape much paler than in *kirki*, the olive of the mantle paler, more golden ; the throat white, not grey, followed by a very light-grey breast-band, faintly barred with white ; the middle of the breast and abdomen pure white, only barred on sides and flanks with widely separate narrow brown-black bars. This race I name **jubaensis** subsp. nov. ; type female, Serenli, July 1922, in my collection. 18 specimens. Distribution : Juba River from Dolo to Serenli and Mfudu.

There is another very strong point of difference in the races *kirki* and *jubaensis* in the young, which in *jubaensis* are altogether paler above and below ; much more greyish above, less washed with olive-brown, and much whiter below.

Pytilia melba mosambica, No. 888 = **Pytilia melba grotei** Reichw.

When I described the Lumbo birds as new, I had not seen the description of *grotei*, which was published a few months earlier than my description. In my differential diagnosis I compared this bird with specimens from Tsavo which I took to be *kirki*, and I mentioned that the Lumbo females had grey throats in distinction to the whitish throats of *kirki*. In this last statement I am wrong, as true female *kirki* from Lamu and adjacent areas have dark grey throats. The majority of the birds recorded previously by me under the race *kirki* are intergrades to *belli*, though showing a marked affinity to *kirki*.

Lagonostica rhodopareia, Nos. 901–904 = **L. rubricata rhodopareia** Heugl.

Although Sclater, *op. cit.*, p. 789, admits this race, he qualifies the admission by stating that it is barely separable from the race *hildebrandti* Neum., No. 903. I suggest that in arriving at this opinion he confined his observation to males of the two races. If the females are compared, it is at once obvious that the two are distinct : whereas *rhodopareia*, No. 901, has a brown crown similarly coloured as the mantle, *hildebrandti* has the head and nape washed with a strong tinge of lilac ; further, whereas the lores and throat of *hildebrandti* are pinkish ochreous, those of *rhodopareia* are red. There are other differences besides.

Within the area dealt with in this paper, this form is found from the districts on East and West Rudolf to Marsabit and Nyiro.

Lagonosticta rhodopareia umbriventer, No. 904 = **L. rubricata hildebrandti ≷ rhodopareia.**

Lagonosticta jamesoni taruensis, No. 905 = **L. rubricata taruensis** van Som.

I am not satisfied that this should be made a race of *L. rubricata*, as we find it overlapping with *hildebrandti*, of which *kilimensis* Mad. is a synonym. Several Kilimanjaro examples examined.

Lagonosticta oenochroa, No. 900 = **L. rara rara** (Antin.).

Has now been obtained by me on Elgon and the Kakamega Forest.

Lagonosticta senegala somaliensis Salvad., No. 907.

I think the distribution given by Selater for this race needs modification. I would suggest that *L. s. zedlitzi* Grote is valid.

Some six years ago I separated in my collection the Eastern Tanganyika Territory birds as an undescribed race.

Anaplectes melanotis, No. 759 = **Coccopygia melanotis** (Temm.).

Selater, *op. cit.*, p. 794, recognizes both *nyansae* (Neum.) and *kilimensis* Sharpe, including in the former specimens from Elgon, which I cannot separate from birds from Kilimanjaro. Kenya and Aberdare birds are identical.

Estrilda astrild massaica Neum., No. 921.

This is the race which is found round Kilimanjaro, through the highlands of Kenya to east of Lake Victoria.

Estrilda astrild minor (Cab.). **Coast Red-eyebrowed Grass Finch.**

This form is found along the coast through the dry thorn-bush country to Voi and Tsavo. It meets the race *massaica* in Ukambani. Localities: Voi, Samburu, Tana River (mouth), Dalgube, Ganda, Mongeya.

Estrilda charmosyna charmosyna (Reichw.), No. 912.

I now have topotypical material from the Juba River. With the series of material from topotypical areas, I support *pallidior* Jacks., No. 913, from Northern Guasso Nyiro, **nigrimentum** Salvad., from Southern Abyssinia to West Rudolf, Turkwell, Kerio, Karamoja, and *kiwanukae* van Som., No. 914, from the thorn-bush country of South Ukambani to the coast and Magadi.

Uraeginthus bengalus littoralis van Som., No. 585.

I have examined a series of skins from Eastern Tanganyika, *U. b. ugogoensis* Reichw., and they differ from the birds I have described under the above name.

Uraeginthus cyanocephalus mülleri Zedl. **Juba Blue-headed Waxbill.**

Birds from the region of Marsabit, Lasamis, and Langai are paler than the typical bird from Kilimanjaro-Tsavo area, and I am prepared to uphold this form. Moreover, the buff on the underside is more extensive, with a reduction of the blue on the flanks. On the other hand, I have specimens (males from Loyapawa) from West Rudolf, Turkana, which I cannot distinguish from the Tsavo birds.

Granatina ianthinogaster and races, Nos. 877–881.

I do not agree with my friend Sclater in his division of this species into geographical forms. The nominate form has a wide range through the southern parts of Kenya westward into the central parts of Tanganyika Territory. The race *hawkeri* Phillips is now represented in my collection by birds from the Juba River ; *rothschildi* van Som. is the extreme dark, rich form, which is confined to the area round the east shore of Lake Victoria ; *roosevelti* Mearns inhabits the area of the Southern Guasso Nyiro and Loita, extending as far as the Mara River, and merging in the south with the typical form *ianthinogaster* in the area north of Kilimanjaro and East Ukambani ; *montana* van Som. occurs up the Rift Valley in a cul-de-sac of highland open bush and grass country extending up to Lake Nakuru ; and *ugandae* van Som. has a range as indicated by Sclater. These various races were not described without due regard to ecological factors, nor yet without very large series of each, as follows : *ianthinogaster* 27 skins ; *roosevelti* 18 ; *montana* 21 ; *rothschildi* 31.

FRINGILLIDAE.

Serinus (? *flaviventris*) *loveridgei*, No. 950 = **S. sulphuratus loveridgei** van Som.

This bird is intermediate between *sharpei* and *shelleyi*, but *vide* Sclater, *Systema*, p. 816.

Serinus icterus madaraszi, No. 954 = **S. mozambicus madaraszi** Reichw.

I have now a series of 20 skins, from the coast of Kenya ; these do not agree entirely with my limited material from Morogoro and Dodoma, T.T., as previously indicated. They are certainly not the same as *S. mosambicus mosambicus*, of which there is a series in the Nairobi Museum.

Serinus icterus barbatus, No. 953 = **S. mosambicus barbatus** (Heugl.).

The race which ranges from the Eastern Congo to the eastern province of Uganda. It is a small bird with wings of 60–66 mm.

Serinus pseudobarbatus, No. 955 = **S. mosambicus pseudobarbatus** van Som.

I am prepared to admit this as a race of *mosambicus*, but NOT TO UNITE it with *barbatus*. I have now a bigger series which shows conclusively that in *pseudobarbatus* we have a large race ranging from the Elgon-Kavirondo area through Central and South Kavirondo, and south to the region of the Mara River and Sotik. Wings 66–73 mm. Greyish green on the back, not yellowish green, with the stripes only very faintly indicated, thus different from *dorsostriatus*.

Serinus dorsostriatus ?, No. 946,
and
Serinus dorsostriatus dorsostriatus, No. 947 = **S. d. dorsostriatus** Reichw.

With a much larger series, it is evident that old males, and some females, develop a uniform yellow abdomen ; most females, however, have this area white.

Serinus maculicollis maculicollis, No. 948 = **S. dorsostriatus maculicollis** Sharpe.

The birds from East and West Rudolf should be referred to the nominate form, while those from the Kerio River, Turkwell River, Kobua, Moroto, Mt. Nyiro, and Marsabit belong to the present race. Skins from the Northern Guasso Nyiro show a tendency toward *taruensis* mihi, but are nearer the nominate form.

Serinus maculicollis taruensis, No. 949 = **S. dorsostriatus taruensis** van Som.

Serinus dorsostriatus harterti Zedl. **Juba River White-bellied Serin.**

This bird, described as a race of *S. maculicollis*, should be placed as above. I have obtained specimens from the Juba River which substantiate this race.

Serinus donaldsoni donaldsoni Sharpe. **Somali Thick-billed Serin.**

This race, as predicted in my previous paper (p. 170), has now been obtained on the Northern Frontier of Kenya, Archer's Post, and Marsabit. These birds are very much richer below, with a marked yellow supercilium, yellow rump, and white crissum.

Serinus donaldsoni buchanani Hart., No. 945.

To the localities already given add: Loita, Kedong, and Mara River.

Serinus ? capistratus, No. 957 = **S. capistratus** subsp.

Serinus flavivertex flavivertex (Blanf.), No. 956.

Represented in my collection from Elgon, Mau, Molo, Kikuyu Escarpment, Aberdares, Kenya, and Kilimanjaro.

Spinus citrinelloides frontalis Reichw., No. 958.

This race ranges through Uganda from the west to Elgon, Kakamega, where it meets with *kikuyuensis*.

Spinus citrinelloides kikuyuensis Neum., No. 959.

Occurs in the highland areas of Kenya to Mt. Kenya, Mau, Aberdares, and Sotik, and to the Yala River, Kakamega.

Spinus citrinelloides hypostictus Reichw., No. 960.

So far as the territorial limits of this paper are concerned, this race is found in the forests of Taveta and Kilimanjaro. The birds tentatively placed by me in this race, from Kisumu and S. Elgon, are intergrades between *kikuyuensis* and *frontalis*.

Poliospiza striatipectus, No. 933 = **P. gularis striatipectus** Sharpe.

According to Sclater, *P. elgonensis* O.-Grant, No. 932, is a synonym. Localities: Ravine, Escarpment, Elgon, Matthews Range, and Northern Guasso Nyiro.

Poliospiza angolensis somereni (Hart.), No. 940.

Range: Western Uganda, Anokle, Kigezi to Elgon and Kakamega.

Poliospiza angolensis reichenowi (Salvad.), No. 941.

According to Sclater, p. 821, all these birds from West Rudolf to the coast, except from Lamu northward, are of the typical form. It is true that Marsabit birds are the same as those farther south, but those from West Rudolf are in my opinion more like *hilgerti*.

Poliospiza reichenowi hilgerti, No. 943 = **P. angolensis hilgerti** (Zedl.).

Birds from the Juba River south to Lamu belong to this pale race.

Poliospiza albifrons albifrons, No. 939 = **P. burtoni albifrons** (Sharpe).

All these big-billed Serins are placed as races of *P. burtoni*. The race which inhabits the forests east of the Rift Valley, Mt. Kenya, Aberdares, Kikuyu, has a distinct white frontal band.

Poliospiza albifrons ? subsp., No. 939 = **P. burtoni gurneti** Gyld. **Elgon Thick-billed Serin.**

Characterized by having heavier bills and by being darker above and below than *kilimensis*, and in having NO white frontal band. New locality: Kericho.

? *Poliospiza albifrons kilimensis*, No. 938 = **P. burtoni tanganjicae** (Granvik). **Kivu Thick-billed Serin.**

Sclater recognizes this form, as does Gyldenstolpe, the latter stating that these birds can easily be distinguished from *kilimensis* by their smaller bills. Although I now have Kilimanjaro birds, I cannot appreciate the difference in colour, though the bills are indeed slightly smaller.

Poliospiza burtoni kilimensis (Reichw. & Neum.). **Kilimanjaro Thick-billed Serin.**

Now represented in my collection by 6 examples from Moshi, Taveta Forest.

Poliospiza striolata striolata (Rüpp.), No. 934.

According to Sclater, there are, beside the nominate form, only two races recognizable, both found in Uganda, i.e. Elgon and Kivu area. The race *affinis* described by Richmond from Kilimanjaro is not admitted. I am more than surprised at this division suggested by Sclater, more particularly as he admits races of *burtoni* which are to me so close that one is inclined to query them! Apart from the races *ugandae* and *graueri*, there are, in the large series before me, three distinct types: (1) *affinis*, from Kilimanjaro, 8 skins, all characterized by a buffy tinge to the lower surface, streaky head, but no creamy stripes on the mantle, this area being dark grey-brown with dark stripes, and by the stripes on the breast being finer than in Nairobi specimens and more plentiful than in Naivasha birds; (2) a series of 20 birds from Nairobi, Kikuyu, Meru, Kenya to Sotik and Kericho, characterized by having deep buffy undersides plentifully

and boldly streaked with dark brown, not being so dark on the mantle as *affinis*, but having the head and the mantle boldly streaked with creamy yellow, giving to the back a very mottled appearance; and (3) there are the Naivasha, Kinangop-Nakuru birds, with pale creamy undersides, only slightly streaked on the breast, paler on the back, but with the same broken mottled appearance as the Nairobi form. According to this material at least three forms should be recognized: (1) *affinis*, from Kilimanjaro; (2) the Nairobi Kenya form; (3) the birds from Naivasha-Nakuru.

Poliospiza striolata affinis, No. 936 = **P. s. affinis** (Richm.)

Poliospiza striolata graueri (Hart.) ≷ *ugandae* van Som.

Sclater limits my race *ugandae* to Mt. Elgon, and suggests that the Kivu-Ankole-Kigezi birds may be separable from *graueri*, from Ruwenzori. These are the intermediate birds referred to by Gyldenstolpe, *K. Sv. Vet. Akad. Handl.*, 1921, p. 70, and which I united with the Elgon birds, No. 935.

EMBERIZIDAE.

Emberiza cabanisi ? subsp. nov., No. 967 = **E. cabanisi cabanisi** (Reichw.).

The birds of Western Uganda are said by Sclater to belong to the nominate form; but see the remarks in my previous paper.

Emberiza affinis ? *forbesi*, No. 963 = **E. forbesi forbesi** Hartl.

Sclater omits any reference to *E. affinis* as occurring within Uganda or Kenya. Bannerman, Bates, and Neumann are also silent on this point, doubtless because they have seen no specimens from these localities; but there were my records published in 1922! Neumann, however, mentions the specimen taken by Seth-Smith at Fatiko. My specimens from Elgon would appear to be the most southern recorded. I am prepared to support Neumann in sinking the name *affinis*, *Ibis*, 1927, p. 506, as *nomen incertum*. This species breeds in the area north and east of Elgon; April.

Emberiza flaviventris flaviventris Steph., No. 964.

Additional localities: Nanyuki, Kenya, Fort Hall, Naivasha, Kericho, Loita, Mara River, Eldoret. Young birds were obtained in the following months: March, April, November (nestlings).

Emberiza poliopleura (Salvad.), No. 965.

To the recorded localities add: Turkwell, Turkana, Moroto, Kerio, Marsabit, Northern Guasso Nyiro; Juba River, Dolo to Kismayu; Malindi, Mongeya, Ganda. Nestlings obtained in January at Voi and at Marsabit in May and June.

Emberiza tahapisi, No. 961 = **Fringillaria tahapisi tahapisi** (Smith).

Additional localities: Marsabit, Northern Guasso Nyiro, Fort Hall.

ALAUDIDAE.

Eremopterix signata (Oust.).

5 males from West Rudolf have the brown of the head, throat, upper breast, and the mantle spot bright chestnut red-brown ; that of the upper breast separated from the black by a complete white band which is continuous with the white of the flanks. On the other hand, 6 males taken on the Northern Guasso Nyiro have the brown areas very dark chocolate-brown to black, that of the throat continuous with the black of the breast. The mantles are also very much darker, though lighter than is the case in topotypical material. Pale birds : West Rudolf. Dark birds : Marsabit, Northern Guasso Nyiro.

Eremopteryx frontalis melanauchen, No. 969 = **E. nigriceps melanauchen** (Cab.).

Juba River. Paler than typical material.

Eremopteryx leucotis madaraszi Reichw., No. 970.

Additional locality : Mara River.

Eremopterix leucopareia (Fisch. & Reichw.), No. 971.

These birds vary in different localities as already indicated in my previous paper. Reichenow states that the mottled head and darker back are indicative of " winter " birds. My series of topotypical material is uniform ; the heads are uniformly red-brown without any greyish edges to the feather, with the black supercilium extending to the nape, but not meeting in a complete circle. The mantles are very pale sandy greyish buff with ashy grey centres to each feather ; the wing coverts are broadly edged with tawny buff.

The Kenya birds are generally much darker, with narrower buff edges to the feathers of the mantle, and with a blackish patch in the centre of the brown area of the mantle. This difference of plumage cannot be accounted for by date, as I have various Kenya birds taken in the same month and weather conditions as the Tanganyika Territory material.

Additional skins from : Northern Guasso Nyiro, Kapiti, Meru.

Calandrella athensis (Sharpe). **Kenya Short-toed Lark.**

A fine series of over 30 birds was collected in the type locality Athi Plains. The May birds are very much worn after the breeding season, while those taken in August and September are in fresh full dress. The differences are marked. Nestlings were obtained in May. It is a common species with a somewhat restricted distribution, being confined to the high grass veldt of the Masai country.

Calendrella brachydactila longipennis (Eversm.).

This species has been recorded from the Athi Plains, but once only. I mention it here in the hope that someone may turn it up again. It is a migrant from Turkestan.

Calandrella cinerea saturatior (part.), No. 992 = **Tephrocorys cinerea saturatior** (Reichw.).

According to Sclater's division, the dark birds from Uganda mentioned in my previous paper (p. 179) should be referred to this race.

Tephrocorys cinerea andersoni (Trist.).

It is suggested by Selater that the birds from the western districts of Kenya should be referred to this race. In this connection it is interesting to note that the birds which live and breed in the district of the Southern Masai country, i.e. the open grass veldt of the Athi Plains, are uniformly smaller than those which inhabit the highlands of Naivasha-Nakuru, and the Njoro plains, viz. the grass veldt enclosed by the Aberdare range and the Mau Escarpment. The wing measurements of 35 Athi Plain birds vary from 82–90 mm. ; in the higher veldt from 90–100 mm. 20 specimens. The high plateau birds are richer coloured above and have a stronger chestnut breast-band. More investigation will reveal some interesting data about these birds.

Aethocorys personata intensa Rothsch. **Kenya Large Rufous-masked Lark.**

B.B.O.C., vol. li, April 1931, p. 101.

During a visit to the Northern Guasso Nyiro, a splendid series of this very rare Lark (which according to Selater was hitherto only known from the type in the British Museum) was obtained : 5 males and 2 females. They are remarkably similar *inter se*, only differing in wing measurements : 85–92 mm. This locality extends the range of the species south to a very considerable degree.

Pseudalaemon delamerei, No. 991 = **P. fremantlii delamerei** Sharpe.

I have now secured a very fine series of this bird in all stages. Over 20 examples show clearly the change in general appearance due to wearing of the feathers. Here, again, the very limited area from which this species has been taken is most interesting, especially so as this bird would appear to be a race of the Somali bird. The known range is the open grass veldt country in the Southern Masai country, Kapiti and Athi Plains.

Galerida cristata somaliensis Reichw., No. 993. Somali Crested Lark.

Selater admits this race to range west to Lake Rudolf.

In addition to the series already recorded, I have now obtained this race from Koliokwell River—Lodwar, Koroli, and Kulal, i.e. east and west of Lake Rudolf. The Koroli specimens are much browner and richer buffy below. Young in nestling plumage were shot in July. The wing variation is from 96–106 mm. I am not satisfied that all my birds belong to one race.

Galerida theklae ellioti Hart.

Selater does not record any races of this species from Kenya, but I have specimens which have been compared at Tring, and recognized as belonging to the above race. I suspect that the North Kenya bird will have to be considered as a distinct race, as it is darker above than *ellioti*, but not so dark below as *praetermissa*, nor so large. My specimens were obtained at Koroli in July, and one more at Marsabit ; they constitute a new record for Kenya.

Mirafra (*Calendulauda*) *poecilosterna poecilosterna* (Reichw.), No. 972.

The type of the nominate form is from Kibaradja, Tana River. A bird from Kenna on the Tana is inclined towards the dark Tsavo-Taveta birds *massaica*. Birds from the length of the Juba River from Dolo to Kismayu are pale, and

similar birds are found from Koroli, Marsabit, Lasamis, Northern Guasso Nyiro, Archer's Post.

Mirafra (*Calendulauda*) *poecilosterna massaica* (Fisch. & Reichw.), No. 973.

The only additional locality in which I have obtained this bird is in the Loita to Mara River. Sclater states that it is this form which occurs at Moroto in Karamoja, which is very interesting, because I do not know of any record of this species north of the Mau Escarpment.

Mirafra fischeri fischeri (Reichw.), No. 979.

22 specimens from the coast of Kenya (topotypical) are, compared with other races (except the Northern Frontier birds), very uniform in type of coloration. The only indication toward a rufous phase is found on the mantle where the ground colour becomes rufous, but the black marks are of equal distribution so that an even and general dark appearance is maintained. These specimens are shot in practically all months of the year. Localities: Ganda, Shimba Hills, Rabai, Sokoke, Mongeya, Malindi, Tana (at mouth), all in addition to the localities previously recorded.

Mirafra rufocinnamomea (Salvad.). **Abyssinian Flappet Lark.**

I have now obtained a good series of 12 birds from the region of Mt. Marsabit. As already noted, they are very uniform in themselves, and present a general rich rufous-chestnut appearance above, this colour predominating, with a great reduction of the black markings. The under surface of the lower breast and belly is tawny colour, while the breast-band, in contrast, consists of rufous-chestnut feathers with paler tawny tips, and above this on the lower throat a series of blackish brown spots. There is only one specimen which is a variant, and this is a result of replacement of all blackish areas, even on the inner coverts, by the same rich rufous chestnut as the remainder of the upperside. The paler edgings to the secondaries and coverts remain; the bird thus has a very rufous appearance above. Marsabit, plains, 2,000 ft.

Mirafra fischeri torrida Shell., No. 981.

The series which I refer to this form are much more rufous below than the foregoing, and exhibit two marked phases: one dark blackish brown and one rufous. The latter is not like the Marsabit bird, because the amount of black marks on the back is almost equal to the rufous, so that the whole appearance is more a black and rufous barred one.

Such birds are found in the thorn-bush country of the Simba district, and at Fort Hall, 3,000 ft. and 3,000–4,000 ft. The dark birds are not so dark blackish as the Kisumu bird, *kavirondensis* mihi, nor are they so grey-brown as *fischeri fischeri*. They appear to be the intermediate race, as they are in distribution, between the *fischeri* of the coast and *rufocinnamomea* of Marsabit north to Abyssinia. Although Sclater unites *torrida* and *rufocinnamomea*, I cannot at present agree with this.

Mirafra intercedens, No. 984 = **M. (Anacorys) africanoides intercedens** Reichw.

Following Sclater, I now place this bird as a race of *africanoides*. I have topotypical material and, allowing for a certain degree of change in appearance

due to wearing, I now admit this race as ranging through the dry thorn-bush country from the Kilimanjaro area east and north to the Abyssinian border, and beyond, and include also the east and west sides of Lake Rudolf. The specimens now in my collection, other than those mentioned in my previous paper, are from: Archer's Post, Northern Guasso Nyiro, Marsabit, Lodwar, Kiu. The only marked difference between the birds taken in the northern range is the whiteness of the underside.

Mirafra longonotensis, No. 985 = **M. (Anacorys) africanoides longonotensis** van Som.

If we accept this bird as a race of *africanoides* as put forward by Sclater, we are at once faced with the difficulty of distribution. He states that this form is found in Karamoja, at Moroto, just where I have recorded the rufous bird, *intercedens*. Additional localities from which I have records of *longonotensis* are Narok and Mara River.

Mirafra alopex Sharpe, No. 983.

If Sclater's statement that this species is confined to British Somaliland is correct, the birds which I have regarded as this species must belong to a new species or race. They are certainly not *intercedens*. Their song or call note is totally different.

Mirafra africana tropicalis Hart., No. 975.

This form extends to the Mara River on the east side of Lake Victoria.

Mirafra (Spilocorydon) africana ruwenzoria Kinnear. **Ruwenzori Red-winged Lark.**

This form is recognizable, but birds from Ankole run it very close, and these should be considered *tropicalis*.

Mirafra "africana" harterti, No. 978 = **M. (Spilocorydon) harterti** Neum.

I do not quite understand what Sclater means by his statement "a doubtful form." Are we to read into this that he doubts whether this is a form or race of *africana* at all, or does he mean that, as suggested by Hartert, it is identical with *africana tropicalis*? If the former is the right interpretation of his remark, I am prepared to support it, for I very much incline to the view that it has nothing to do with the *africana* group as now arranged. I have considerable additional material, and I cannot see that it intergrades with *africana athi*, its next-door neighbour as it were. My own previous series consisted of 9 birds, then there were the few at Tring, and now I have 10 others, all most remarkably constant *inter se*, and not all like *tropicalis*.

I have young birds just out of the nest, and these also are very different from young *tropicalis* of the same or any age!

Mirafra hypermetra hypermetra (Reichw.), No. 974.

I have now 3 birds from the type locality, and others from Isiola, Meru, Moroto, and on the coast at Kipini and Mongeya. In this species we have a dark, a grey, and a rufous phase, this last from West Rudolf.

Mirafra cantillans marginata Hawker, Nos. 989 & 990.

I have no typical material, but some of my specimens have been kindly identified for me by Neumann. I must unite all the birds from the Northern Frontier of Kenya with the birds from the country east of Kilimanjaro, to the mouth of the Tana River. The localities additional to these already recorded are: Marsabit, Nyondo Crater, Chanler's Falls, Taveta, Nakuru. The birds were nesting in the Marsabit area in June and July.

Mirafra albicauda Reichw., No. 987.

Some of my specimens have been verified by Neumann, who states that they agree with typical material. The species is somewhat plentiful in the grass veldt country from the Nairobi Plains south through Athi and Kapiti to the Lake Magadi area. The Karungu-South Kavirondo birds are not quite typical. They were breeding on the Kapiti plains in May and July.

Macronyx croceus croceus (Vieill.), No. 995.

Additional localities: Soroti, Moroto, Kapenguria Turkana, Mara River, Sienna, Kericho, Voil, Kipini, Mongeya, Rabai, Mombasa, Lamu. Birds from Uganda, 18 specimens, have wings varying from 96–106 mm., average 101 mm. Kenya coastal, 21 specimens: 90–96 mm., average 92 mm.

Macronyx aurantiigula Reichw., No. 996.

I have examined more than 20 specimens of this species, and only in 8 do I find that the subocular pale line is yellow, in all the others it is white; in 6 specimens the supraocular line is white, as is also the subocular line. I cannot, therefore, admit the supposed race recently described by Friedmann as *subocularis*, in *Bost. Soc. Occas. Papers*, May 1930.

Macronyx ameliae wintoni Sharpe, No. 997.

The only additional localities are: Kyambu Swamp, Stony Athi Swamp, Ngong, Thika.

Macronyx sharpei Jacks., No. 994.

A very fine series of this bird (40 specimens) shows no variation throughout its range, except that due to wearing of feathers during the breeding season. This species has nothing whatever to do with *croceus* in any period of age. It is a species with no known races.

Tmetothylacus tenellus (Cab.), No. 1010.

I have now a series of these beautiful Golden Pipits from the Juba River, Marsabit, Tana, Kipini, Voi, Mongeya, Tsavo, Samburu, Taveta, Simba, Rabai, Shimba Hills, and Ganda.

MOTACILLIDAE.

Motacilla aguimp, No. 1011 = **M. aguimp vidua** Sund.

The nominate form does not occur, the northern bird being *vidua*. *Vide* Selater, p. 336.

For the group of Yellow Wagtails, the genus **Budytes** should be used.

Budytes flavus cinereocapillus (Savi). **Ashy-headed Wagtail.**

This race was omitted from my records by an oversight. It has been taken at Entebbe, Kisumu, Rudolf, and Nairobi.

Budytes flavus rayi Bp., No. 1021.

Sclater does not record Kenya or Uganda within the range of winter distribution of this race. I cannot see the slightest difference between my specimens and typical *rayi*. They are not dark-headed *campestris*.

Anthus nicholsoni longirostris, No. 1005 = **A. sordidus longirostris** Neum.

The series which I now have contains specimens which link up the localities already recorded with the Abyssinian type locality, Lake Abaya, Moyale, Koroli, Marsabit, Northern Guasso Nyiro, Lodwar, West Rudolf, also Lamu. I have adopted the classification given by Sclater, but I am not at all happy that it is correct. In a footnote on p. 341 it is suggested that *A. latistriatus* Jacks. is identical with *sordidus nyassae* Neum. Actually this type agrees with the young of a bird which is very like *nyassae*, which ranges from Kavirondo to the Buvuma Islands, and is found again in the Ankole-Kigezi country. I referred to these birds as *A. rufulus* ? subsp., No. 1004, in my previous paper. If *longirostris* is a form of *sordidus*, then we cannot have the two resident forms of the same species in the Kavirondo country. The great difficulty with regard to *latistriata* is as to whether it is the young of *longirostris*, which has distinct lateral stripes, or whether it is a young of this other very dark mottled-back bird, the young of which is very striped down the flanks. These dark birds have the feathers of the mantle and wings with black centres bordered with brown, not tawny as in *A. richardi lacuum* (hitherto called *rufulus cinnamomeus* Auct. nec Rüpp.) ; the breast is a rich tawny strongly spotted with black triangular spots contrasting strongly with the almost white throat ; the rest of the underside is darker than in *richardi lacuum*. Gyldenstolpe has recorded *r. lacuum* from the Kivu region, his identifications being verified by Hartert, so these dark birds cannot be a form of *richardi*. The bills are different from *lacuum*, longer and stronger, more as in *longirostris*. I am strongly in favour of using the name **latistriata** Jacks. for these Kavirondo-Ankole birds.

Anthus nivescens, No. 999 = **A. sordidus nivescens** Reichw.

The only area in which I have taken this bird is on the Juba River. It appears to be very restricted in distribution so far as Kenya is concerned.

Anthus campestris campestris (L.), No. 1000.

This species is a winter straggler to Kenya. Very few specimens have been recorded. The localities in which I have taken it are Tsavo, Simba, Northern Guasso Nyiro, and at Unsi on the Juba River.

Anthus rufulus cinnamomeus, No. 1003 = **A. richardi lacuum** Meinertzh.
Kenya Cinnamon Pipit.

I have before me a series of 128 birds in all stages of plumage, and from localities west to east of Uganda and throughout Kenya to the coast at Lamu

and the Juba. The only birds which do not agree with the remainder of this very long series are those from the Juba River ; they are far less boldly mottled on the back.

Anthus leucophrys goodsoni Meinertzh., No. 1007.

During the preparation of my paper in 1919, I had recognized and described these birds as a distinct race, but I had to suppress the description, as publication was unpreventably delayed. These birds are found in the high open veldt and the more open bush country of the highlands, 4,000–7,000 ft. In part of their area they occupy the same ground as the next bird.

Anthus leucophrys turneri Meinertzh., No. 1006.

What exactly is the position of this bird ? Meinertzhagen described it as a race of *gouldi*, keeping this as a species with many races. When I worked out these Pipits, I made it a race of *leucophrys*, while I made *goodsoni* a race of what I took to be a species, namely *vaalensis*. The reason for this action was obvious, for had it not been done, then there would have been a pale-backed bird and a dark-backed bird, both said to be races of the same species, occurring in a given locality at the same time. For both are found as residents in Nakuru, north to the Mara River, Kisii, and Kericho.

Sclater makes *gouldi* a race of *leucophrys*. This is unsatisfactory. If *goodsoni* is kept as a race of *leucophrys*, and *turneri* a race of *gouldi*, the position is clear.

Localities : Uganda, Elgon, Kisumu, Kisii, Mara River, Kericho, Nakuru.

Anthus melindae Shell., No. 998.

This distinct species has now been obtained by me from the Juba River, Lamu and Mkoi, Mwina and Kao on the Tana ; Samburu and Maji-ya-Chumvi.

Anthus blayneyi, No. 1002 = **A. caffer blayneyi** van Som.

Selater places this bird as a race as above.

Anthus cervinus (Pall.), No. 1009.

A very common migrant. The earliest date of arrival in Nairobi is August 28, latest date April 19.

Anthus sokokensis van Som. **Sokoke Pigmy Pipit.**

This very distinct species was first taken by me in January 1921, when 5 specimens were obtained. Others were collected in the same locality in May of the same year, in December of 1923, and in January of 1924. I know of no other locality where this species occurs. As mentioned in the original description, these birds keep to the more open glades of the forest and when disturbed take to the trees.

TIMALIIDAE.

The genus **Turdoides** must now be used instead of *Crateropus*.

Crateropus hindei, No. 1293 = **Turdoides hindei** (Sharpe).

The type of this bird came from the Athi River, and was described in 1900. Very little was known of the bird, and few specimens have been taken. I

collected a series of 12 skins during August, September, and October. It is a species with apparently no fixed type of plumage ; the variation is great and no two birds are alike. This has probably led Sclater to suggest that *hindei* is possibly the juvenile plumage of *T. hypoleuca*. In this he is entirely wrong. The two species have nothing to do with each other. The young of *hypoleuca* is very like the adult. I have reared *hypoleuca* from nestlings to adults, and at no time are they anything like *hindei*. This is a species which would well repay study by keeping examples alive and noting any change in plumage at succeeding ages. The eggs are a light blue with a strong gloss. The birds associate in flocks of 4 to 8, and appear to remain thus, even during the breeding season. Range : Mt. Kenya to South Ukambani.

Crateropus hypoleucos, No. 1294 = **Turdoides hypoleuca** (Cab.).

The range given by Sclater should be extended to include the Southern Masai country to Kenya.

Turdoides squamulata squamulata (Shell.), No. 1295.

The typical bird ranges along the coastal belt of Kenya from Vanga to the Tana, thence to Lamu and Manda. It is deep olive-grey on mantles and rump, purer grey below ; with the whole head, except for the throat, sooty black, with white or greyish tips to the feathers. I have a series of 13 typical birds.

Turdoides squamulata jubaensis van Som. **Juba Scaly Babbling Thrush.**

Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc., no. 37, July 1931.

4 birds in my collection and 3 in the Nairobi Museum from the Upper Juba River, Lugh to Serenli, differ from the typical form by being lighter olive-grey above, this colour extending up to the crown at a line with the posterior angles of the eyes ; the ear-coverts are not black, but dark greyish streaked at the lower border with white ; only the fore part of the head is streaked with black, this colour being limited to the centre of the feathers which are edged with olive-grey. The whole of the underside is lighter than in the nominate form. Type : male, Serenli, July 1922. In my collection. Material examined, 7 of this new form, 13 of the nominate race.

Turdoides melanops clamosa (van Som.), No. 1300.

This is a good race, as additional material shows. The range must be extended to include the highland country round Mt. Kenya, from which locality I have material which supports this race. Two examples are even darker than Naivasha birds.

Crateropus plebeius kikuyuensis, No. 1298 = **Turdoides jardinei kikuyuensis** (Neum.).

Sclater now makes these birds a race of *jardinei* and not of *plebeja*, and unites them with *emini*. I am not prepared to accept this and consider *kikuyuensis* to be a good race. I now have it from Mau, Loita, Narok, Naivasha, Kenya.

Turdoides jardinei kirki (Sharpe). **Coastal Spiny Babbling Thrush.**

This race extends into Kenya at the coast and also at Taveta. Sclater states that it goes to Lamu, but I have no specimens from there.

Turdoides plebeja cinerea (Heugl.), No. 1297.

Additional localities: Moroto, Lodwar, Kiptirr, Meuressi, Turkwell east of Rudolf, and Suk.

Argya rubiginosa rubiginosa (Rüpp.), No. 1302.

According to Hartert and Sclater, there are only two races in Kenya and Jubaland, the nominate form ranging from Southern Abyssinia to the Athi Plains, and the coastal form occurring along the coast. What of the intermediate zone? It is just in this area, the high thorn-bush and grass veldt land, that we get intermediates between the nominate form and the coastal bird. I have previously applied the name *emini* to such intermediates, but Hartert has said, judging by one specimen, that *emini* is confined to the Central Tanganyika area and Southern Massai. I have no material of the nominate form from the type locality, and assuming that Hartert and Sclater are right that all the pale birds within Kenya and Uganda are identical with the nominate form, we have the following wing measurements: Rudolf 86–90 mm., Marsabit 82–90 mm.; 25 specimens. Inland Kenya 83–88; 16 specimens.

Sclater further states that the coastal form ranges to the Juba River. Which part of the Juba River? Presumably he means the mouth of the river; for we do not get the dark coastal bird in the upper waters of the Juba, but a pale one. Hartert gives the range of the coastal form as from the Kilimanjaro area, the Kenya coast to Southern Somaliland. The whole of Southern Somaliland? So far as Kenya is concerned, all the birds south of the Tsavo River, that is, the Teita-Taveta country and the land south of the Sabaki River, are the dark coastal form, and the specimens before me show that this form extends from Dar-es-Salaam along the coast to the lower Juba River, at Kismayu.

Argya rubiginosa sharpei O.-Grant. **Great Rufous Scrub Chatterer.**

Sclater and Praed have explained their difficulty with regard to this bird, and Hartert has put them right with regard to the whereabouts of the type. It is at Tring. Hartert states that "the type . . . is probably only an abnormally large specimen, a giant." It is interesting to record that 8 specimens from the Upper Juba at Dolo and Unsi, at the Daua River junction, are larger than any specimens of *rubiginosa*. Wing measurements as follows: 91, 92, 92, 94, 95, 96, 96, 96 mm. Tails, 115, 119, 116, 118, 120, 125, 126, 126 mm. Compare these with the figures given under *rubiginosa rubiginosa* anteà, whose tails vary from 98–116 mm., most specimens 112 mm. I therefore uphold *sharpei* for the birds inhabiting the area at the angle of the Juba with the Daua River. For the purpose of these notes I have compared over 100 examples of these Rufous Chatterers.

Argya aylmeri keniana Jacks. **Kenya Brown Scrub Chatterer.**

I have specimens of this bird collected at Embu and at Barsaloi. They appear to differ from the birds of the Tsavo-Taveta area in being less rufous.

Argya aylmeri loveridgei Hart. **Teita Brown Scrub Chatterer.**

This race was described by Dr. Hartert on receipt of topotypical *mentalis* from Tanganyika Territory. I had compared my birds with specimens from

Moshi and they agreed ; however, it appears that the Moshi birds were not *mentalis*. It is interesting to note that the darker birds were obtained at Kitui within fifty miles of the type locality of *keniana*, Kiamberre, or Emberre district of Kenya. I uphold the distinctness of these races for the time being, because I have a few specimens from north of Mt. Kenya which seem to support the paler character of *keniana*.

Illadopsis fulvescens ugandae (van Som.), No. 1372.

20 additional specimens support the characters of this race. Additional localities are : Mawakota and Buvuma Islands, Lake Victoria.

Malacocincla minuta, No. 1373 = **Illadopsis minuta** (van Som.).

4 additional specimens agree with the type. They are not *barakae* Jacks., nor *pumilis* Reichw., as suggested by Gyldenstolpe.

Malacocincla pyrrhopterus, No. 1375 = **Illadopsis pyrrhopterus** (Reichw. & Neum.).

Sclater places these birds in the genus *Pseudoalcippe* following Bannerman. With this I cannot agree. By all means have a new genus for *atriceps* and *abyssinicus*, but *pyrrhopterus* should be left out. The bird described by Sharpe as *jacksoni* is a synonym, as is also *elgonensis* Granvik. The wing measurements vary from 65–78 mm. Additional localities : Kericho and Kapenguria, Suk.

With regard to the birds from Ankole and Kigezi, which I could not separate from the nominate form, Gyldenstolpe, p. 172, has come to the conclusion that this race can be upheld. If this is a fact on a sufficiency of material, then my Kigezi birds should belong to the race *kivuensis* Neum.

Lioptilus abyssinicus, No. 1369 = **Pseudoalcippe abyssinicus abyssinicus** (Rüpp.).

The series from the forests of Elgon and Elgeyu to the north of Mau, are regarded as typical, but I have no Abyssinian material for comparison. Birds from South Mau, Aberdares, and Mt. Kenya are slightly darker on the head, mantle, and underside, and in this respect agree with a series from Kilimanjaro, which have been named *kilimensis*, which, however, is a synonym according to Sclater ; I do not like the resultant range if Sclater is correct.

Lioptilus atriceps, No. 1367 = **Pseudoalcippe atriceps** (Sharpe).

Type of the genus. So far as this paper is concerned, the species is restricted to the forests of South-west Uganda.

Macrosphenus flavicans ugandae van Som., No. 1265.

It has been suggested that the race described by me as *ugandae* is identical with *hypochondriacus* (Reichw.), from the Eastern Congo. But in the review of the genus published by Bannerman in *Ibis*, 1921, pp. 120–125, it is stated that my *ugandae* is darker than the typical form and richer yellow below. *M. f. hypochondriacus* is brighter, more golden below, less olive, and has a slightly shorter bill. The bills of Uganda birds vary from 14–17 mm. Over 40 specimens.

Macrosphenus zenkeri, No. 1266 = **M. concolor** (Hartl.).

It appears that *zenkeri* was founded on an immature *flavicans*, and the name must now go to the synonymy of that species. *M. concolor* was described as a *Camaroptera*. The species is represented in my collection by 5 examples from the forests of West Uganda, Bugoma, Budongo, and Mabira.

Suaheliornis kretschmeri kretschmeri (Reichw. & Neum.). **Large Olive Long-billed Warbler.**

It seems to me not quite right to place these birds near *Macrosphenus*. In that genus we do not find a great variation in wing length between males and females, but in *Suaheliornis* I find that, in my series, the males are very much bigger than the females, almost to the same degree as in *Argaleocichla icterinus sethsmithi*, my males measuring 70–72 mm., the females 63–65 mm. Another point is the length of the tail. Localities: Taveta Forest and Moshi.

PYCNONOTIDAE.

Trichophorus calurus ndussumensis (Reichw.), No. 1023.

The only additional locality for this race is Buvuma Islands.

Bleda syndactyla woosnami O.-Grant, No. 1025.

This race has now been obtained by me in Elgon and farther south in the Kakamega Forest. The birds were breeding in the latter place in the months of April and May.

Bleda eximia ugandae van Som., No. 1024.

I have no records of this bird east of the Mabira Forest.

Atimastillas flavicollis (Swains.), No. 1026.

I have already drawn attention to the fact that the birds of Masindi and Budongo are not *pallidigula*. Birds from Entebbe have pale creamy yellow throats. If, as stated by Sclater, the race *pallidigula* Sharpe can be upheld, my specimens from the forests of Uganda east to Elgon, Nandi, Kavirondo to Karungu, are *pallidigula*, and not *flavigula* as recorded, No. 1026. The Kigezi specimens should be intermediate to *shelleyi* Neum., if that race is sound; Gyldenstolpe, *l.c.*, pp. 174–175, unites it with *pallidigula*. From the remarks made by Sclater and Praed, *Ibis*, 1918, p. 699, it would appear that the very pale-throated birds with the distinctly olive-brown mantles from Masindi are approaching the race *flavigula*.

Baeopogon indicator chlorosaturata (van Som.), No. 1043.

The most easterly range of this form appears to be Nandi and Kakamega, Kavirondo. The name *lacuum* of the race described by Reichenow from the Semliki, 1917, is stated by Sclater and Gyldenstolpe to be a synonym.

Phyllastrephus terrestris suahelicus Reichw., No. 1029.

As predicted in my previous paper, I have now secured these birds in large series from Kenya, 35 specimens, from the following localities: Vanga, Ganda, Shimba Hills, Rabai, Sokoke Forest, Kipini. Some of the skins were submitted

to Sclater, who determined them as *suahelicus*. They were secured in exactly the same localities as *fischeri* and *strepitans*, along the Kenya coast. Variation in wing length : male 83–93 mm., female 75–83 mm. Dr. Hartert has compared my birds with the type, and they agree.

These birds are very much like *strepitans* when seen from behind or in flight, but they keep more to the thick bush and forest than does *strepitans*.

Phyllastrephus fischeri Reichw., No. 1037=(*Phyllastrephus placidus sokokensis* van Som.).

A synonym.

The type of *fischeri* came from the Juba River. I have not got any specimens from this locality, but of the bird described by me as *sokokensis* I have over 100 specimens. Sclater places *fischeri* as the nominate form of the group hitherto called *placidus*, making all races of this bird. The localities from which I have secured *fischeri* are as follows : Tana River (mouth), Kipini, Mongeya, Sokoke Forest, Rabai Hills, Shimba Hills, Ganda, and Vanga ; all limited to the narrow coastal strip, sea-level up to 1,000 ft. Dr. Hartert informs me that the type is slightly more "foxy" above than my birds, but it has been mounted for some time and is possibly faded or soiled ! A series of topotypical Juba birds is badly required.

Phyllastrephus fischeri placidus Shell., No. 1034.

The type of this bird is in the British Museum ; it came from Kilimanjaro. I have before me a good series of topotypical material, and a series from the forests round Nairobi, also 10 from Mt. Kenya. I find that all these birds agree. I place *keniensis* Mearns as a synonym. The characters given by Mearns for his race from Kenya, 8,500 ft., are the greenish grey upper parts and paler, less brownish, heads. Kenya birds can be matched exactly with material from Kilimanjaro and Nairobi. Wing variation 76–95 mm. On the other hand, we get a bird from the isolated mountain of Marsabit, 2,000 ft., which has the crown of the head the same colour as the mantle, and both of these areas purer olive-green than in *placidus*, the upper tail-coverts paler, not so reddish, the rectrices and remiges paler, the undersides more whitish, due to the bases of the feathers being less dark grey. 10 specimens examined. These birds will be known by the name **Phyllastrephus fischeri marsabit** van Som., *Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, no. 37, July 1931. Type : male, 14.7.23, in my collection. Limited to Mt. Marsabit, Northern Frontier of Kenya. In type of coloration, this new race is exactly intermediate between *fischeri fischeri* and *f. placidus*. Wing variation 76–90 mm.

Phyllastrephus cabanisi hypochloris, No. 1039 = **Ph. hypochloris** Jacks.

Sclater states that this is a species and limits its range to Western Uganda and the adjacent parts of the Belgian Congo. If he had noted the localities from which I had obtained the birds, he would have seen that it extends to Eastern Uganda to the Mabira Forest ; now I have it also from Busoga, and from Elgon and Kakamega !

Phyllastrephus rabai Hart. & van Som. **Rabai Pigmy Bulbul.**

I have now a series of over 50 skins of this little bird from the coastal forests, from Ganda Forest to the mouth of the Tana River. Sea-level to 1,000 ft.

Phyllastrephus cabanisi succosus, No. 1040 = **Ph. sucosus sucosus** Reichw.

Ph. sucosus is now treated as a species and not a race of *cabanisi*, and this is probably quite right, *cabanisi* being only another name for *A. icterina*, of which a race inhabits Uganda. Selater, in his extent of the distribution of this race, says "perhaps Elgon." I do not understand what is meant by this; does he mean to indicate that the Elgon birds are perhaps separable? I have specimens from Western Uganda and Mabira, Buvuma Islands, Mubendi, Busoga, Suk, Elgeyu, Mau, Kericho, Sotik, Molo; all localities west of the Rift Valley.

Phyllastrephus strepitans (Reichw.), Nos. 1030 & 1031.

Although placed as a species in the *Systema*, Selater suggests in a footnote that "this should probably be only considered a subspecies of *P. terrestris*." This suggestion is, of course, wrong in view of the fact that over a considerable area occupied by this bird we get the race *P. t. suahelicus* (cf. above).

I have before me over 100 specimens of this bird collected from the topotypical area of *P. strepitans strepitans*, a series from the northern bend of the Juba at Dolo and Lugh, and a further series from the east and west of Rudolf. From this material it is obvious that there is a transition from typical *strepitans* of the Kenya coastal areas to the South Somali form *pauper*, while in addition there is the form found around Rudolf. The typical birds have the throat pure white, not creamy, and in contrast to the olive wash on the breast and the sides of the lower throat. The general colour on the head and mantle is darker brown than in the Juba form. If we examine the upper Juga birds from Serenli to Dolo and the Daua River area we find that the throats are buffy to cream, not sharply differentiated from the breast, which is only a shade different and washed with brownish olive. These birds are *pauper*, and in the series they are obviously paler brown on the head and mantle than the coastal form. When we come to the series representing the area between Moyale, Marsabit, Northern Guasso Nyiro, Turkana, and Moroto to Suk, i.e. on either side of Southern Rudolf, we find that they are not similar to the Dolo-Juba birds, but uniformly larger and slightly paler above and below, with less olive wash on the breast and flanks. I am prepared to recognize (1) *P. strepitans strepitans* as the form along the coastal belt, inland to Kilimanjaro and the South Ukamba area, including the Tana, thus taking in the type locality of *P. s. fricki* Mearns, a synonym, and along the coast to the lower Juba River; (2) *P. s. pauper*, the upper waters of the Juba River; and (3) *P. s.* near *pauper*, the Southern Rudolf area.

The comparative wing measurements are:

P. strepitans strepitans, 68–83 mm., average 77 mm.

P. strepitans pauper, 72–85 mm., average 78 mm.

P. strepitans near *pauper*, 73–86 mm., average 80 mm.

Phyllastrephus icterinus seth-smithi, No. 1041 = **Argaleocichla icterina sethsmithi** (Hart. & Neum.).

The only new localities for this bird are Mubendi and Butambara.

Chlorocichla flaviventris, Nos. 1044 & 1045.

Selater, p. 390, suggests that the birds from the coastal region of Kenya should all be referred to the race *centralis* Reichw., type locality Loeru, Ugogo,

Tanganyika Territory. I have very few examples from Tanganyika for comparison, but these (6) are larger than the coast birds, 105–114 mm. Reichenow himself makes *centralis* a synonym of *occidentalis* Sharpe. A critical examination of a very large series from the Kenya coastal areas (sea-level to 1,000 ft.) shows that these birds are smaller and rather more washed with olive on the breast, and the underside rather stronger yellow. 50 coast birds give a wing variation from 95–108 mm. (not including birds from Taveta, 2,000 ft.). These coast birds are *mombasae* Shell., No. 1044.

Birds from 2,000–7,000 ft. are large, but as richly coloured as the coastal form, and if compared with *centralis*, the difference is obvious. It would almost seem that we should have to utilize the name *meruensis* Mearns, No. 1045, for these large inland birds. Until I am able to compare a larger series of *centralis*, I am prepared to maintain the following for Kenya :

(1) *C. fluviventris mombasae*, Kenya coastal zone, from Vanga to Kismayu and up the Juba River to Waregta. Sea-level to 1,000 ft.

(2) *C. f. meruensis*, Kenya inland, 2,000–7,000 ft., Kilimanjaro, Kikuyu to Mt. Kenya.

Chlorocichla laetissima (Sharpe), No. 1046.

Ranges through the forests on the west of the Rift Valley from Elgon to Sotik, and then crops up again in Western Uganda, Toro, and Ankole.

Andropadus insularis insularis Hartl. **Zanzibar Yellow-bellied Bulbul.**

I have before me a series from Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam ; all are clearer, brighter yellow on the abdomen than any Kenya coastal bird and all have the axillaries, under wing-coverts, and inner webs to the primaries and secondaries clear yellow. They are not the same as the Kenya bird.

Andropadus insularis subalaris Reichw., No. 1047.

Sclater, in stating that it is the island form *insularis* which ranges along the Kenya coast from Malindi to Pangani, is certainly wrong ; for out of over 50 specimens before me from Lamu to Vanga, there is not one which has any but very dark ochre-yellow axillaries, under wing-coverts, and inner webs to the wings, nor are there any which show a clear yellow on the belly. I therefore uphold the race *subalaris*, which ranges from Vanga north along the coastal belt up to Lamu and Manda.

Andropadus insularis somaliensis Reichw., No. 1048.

I now have this race represented by 25 examples, taken from Dolo to Serenli on the Juba River. It is certainly duller on the lower surface than *subalaris*, and the colour on the underside of the wings is more ochreous naples yellow, less clear.

Arizelocichla milanjensis striifacies (Reichw. & Neum.), No. 1053. *Streaky-cheeked Bulbul.*

This bird has now been taken by me in the Taveta Forest on the Lumi River.

Arizelocichla masukuensis kakamegae (Sharpe), No. 1054.

This bird is now made a race as above.

Arizelocichla tephrolaema kikuyuensis (Sharpe), No. 1055.

Add to the localities already recorded : Aberdares, Mt. Kenya, Meru.

Stelgidillas gracilirostris chagwensis van Som., No. 1056.

In my opinion this race is sound, though Sclater lumps it with the nominate form. See Gyldenstolpe, *K. Sv. Akad. Handl.*, 1921, p. 184 ; Granvik, *Journ. f. Orn.*, 1923, p. 207.

Stelgidillas gracilirostris percivali (Neum.), No. 1057.

To the recorded localities add : Meru, Chuka, Mt. Kenya.

Charitillas gracilis ugandae (van Som.), No. 1058.

This race is substantiated by additional material.

Stelgidocichla latirostris eugenia (Reichw.), No. 1061.

Uganda birds vary from 75–90 mm. (including females).

Stelgidocichla latirostris saturata Mearns.

Wing variation 81–96 mm. (including females). I support this race on account of size.

Eurillas virens (Cassin).

I have been greatly interested in working out these birds with a view to ascertain why Sclater lumps together all the *virens* from Cameroon and Gaboon right across Africa to Kilimanjaro and the Kenya coast. I have before me over 100 examples ; 50 from Uganda, 30 from Kilimanjaro, 12 from the coastal forest of Kenya, and the rest from Kakamega. Count Gyldenstolpe has made some remarks regarding the Uganda race, named by me *holochlorus*, No. 1064. He admits the larger size of the Uganda birds compared with typical *virens*, but asks whether I had compared my birds with skins from Kilimanjaro. I have ! There is a very strong difference between the two, and although the name **marwitzi** Reichw., from Marungu, Kilimanjaro, is sunk as a synonym of *virens*, I cannot agree to this for a moment.

E. v. marwitzi is altogether paler above and below than *E. v. virens* and *holochlorus*, and has a wing variation of 80–89 mm., average 83 mm. The birds found at the Kenya coastal forests are smaller than *marwitzi* and have the breast and flanks washed with an olive-grey tinge ; wings 76–81 mm. These I have named **Eurillas virens shimba** van Som. Type, male, Ganda Forest, in my collection. *Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, no. 37, July 1930. I therefore recognize the following as occurring in Uganda and Kenya :

(1) *Eurillas virens holochlorus* van Som., forests of Uganda to Elgon.

(2) *E. v. marwitzi* Reichw., Kilimanjaro to Usambara, extending down the chain of forests.

(3) *E. v. shimba* van Som., the forests at the coast of Kenya, Vanga to Rabai.

(4) *E. v. virens* (Cassin), Kigezi country (possibly).

The race which I have called *shimba* is alluded to by Bannerman in his "Revision of the Pycnonotidae," *Rev. Zool. Afr.*, vol. xii, 1924, p. 25, as *A. virens* subsp.

Pycnonotus tricolor, Nos. 1065–1068 (Pl. III., figs. 9–15, 9A–15A).

Since reviewing the Yellow-vented Bulbuls in my previous paper I have amassed a huge series from all localities with a view to elucidating the position of the numerous forms as found in Kenya and Uganda. From this material I recognize the following :

P. tricolor **tricolor** (Hartl.), ranges into South-western Uganda.

P. tricolor minor Heugl., No. 1065, ranges through the greater part of Uganda and meets the next race in the region of Elgon and Kavirondo.

P. tricolor fayi Mearns, No. 1066, highlands of Kenya from south of Nairobi to Kenya and Elgon where it meets *minor*.

P. tricolor micrus Oberh., No. 1067, Taveta and Kilimanjaro area south along the Usambara and Eastern Tanganyika.

P. tricolor **littoralis** van Som. = No. 1071, coast of Kenya south of Tana.

P. tricolor teitensis van Som., No. 1070, the thorn-bush country from 1,000 ft. to Ukambani, to the Northern Guasso Nyiro and Marsabit (although seen by Oberholser and reported as different, these may be *peasei*).

P. tricolor dodsoni Sharpe, No. 1069, the Juba River south along the coast to the Tana, where it meets *littoralis*.

Apart from the colour differences, which are obvious in all these forms, the wing variation is of interest :

P. tricolor dodsoni, Juba River, 80–82 mm. in males, 75–78 in females, average 79 mm. Examined 25.

P. tricolor dodsoni, Tana-Sabaki, 71–82 mm., average 76 mm. 23 specimens.

P. tricolor dodsoni, Marsabit, 77–87 mm., average 81 mm. 18 specimens.

P. tricolor dodsoni, Teita and Tsavo, 76–88 mm., average 83 mm. 20 specimens.

P. tricolor dodsoni, Mombasa, Sokoke to Vanga, 81–92 mm., average 85 mm. 38 specimens.

P. tricolor micrus, Kilimanjaro and Taveta, 90–95 mm., average 91 mm. 14 specimens.

P. tricolor fayi, Kenya highlands, 91–102 mm., average 94 mm. 24 specimens.

P. tricolor minor, Uganda, 90–97 mm., average 94 mm. 28 specimens.

The examination of the whole series shows the gradual transition from the *tricolor* type of plumage to the mottled *dodsoni* type, the connecting birds being those I call *littoralis*, with *teitensis* leaning towards *dodsoni*, and *micrus* toward *tricolor*.

One of the prime difficulties in the Kenya birds has been to ascertain what is *micrus* Oberh. I have taken the trouble to collect birds from the exact localities mentioned by the author, and the differences between the specimens from Taveta, Marangu, Moshi, Kilimanjaro and those from Mombasa and the hinterland assumed to be *micrus* by most writers, is quite obvious. I described my *littoralis* as a race of *dodsoni* (it is united with *dodsoni* by Sclater), because it showed strong characters of *dodsoni*, but it might just as easily have been made a race of *tricolor*.

ZOSTEROPIDAE.

Zosterops senegalensis flavilateralis Reichw., Nos. 1077 & 1078.

When working on these little *Zosterops* for my previous paper, I looked up the type locality of *flavilateralis* and found it to be merely "East Africa." I assumed the coastal bird from Lamu to be typical, as Lamu was mentioned in the distribution. I found on comparing these Lamu birds with Teita material that they were not the same ; as there appeared no name for the latter I described them as *massaica*. According to Sclater, the type of *flavilateralis* came from Ndi ; therefore my *massaica* is nothing but a synonym.

I have now obtained a series from the Juba River, and these agree with the Lamu and Manda birds south along to the Mongeya Forest. These birds are :

Zosterops senegalensis jubaensis Erlang. **Juba Pale White-eye.**

My material of 8 topotypical examples agrees with the very pale form found along the coast of Kenya, but the specimens certainly do not belong to the form which ranges in the country to the east of Mt. Kilimanjaro, which are *flavilateralis*, and it is suggested by Sclater that the form which ranges to the south of Mt. Kenya and through Fort Hall to the Northern Guasso Nyiro, which has been named *fricki* by Mearns, is also *flavilateralis*. These birds being intermediate between *jubaensis* and *flavilateralis*, I suggest that the form stands as :

Zosterops senegalensis fricki Mearns, No. 1078, type locality Thika River.

Zosterops virens eurycricotus Fisch. & Reichw. **Kilimanjaro Green White-eye.**

This distinct form is found on Kilimanjaro, on the foothills and in the forests surrounding : Taveta and Lumi River, whence I have a series.

Zosterops virens garguensis Mearns. **Marsabit Green White-eye.**

This form is also very distinct and ranges north to Marsabit. I do not now consider it the same as *kaffensis* Neum. My series of topotypical material and others at Tring are very constant.

Zosterops virens stuhlmanni Reichw., No. 1076.

Sclater places this bird as a race of *virens*. It is apparently limited to Uganda and the western side of Lake Victoria. I think that *scotti* of Neumann, Ruwenzori, should stand.

Zosterops virens jacksoni Neum., No. 1073.

This race is limited to the forests on the west of the Rift Valley. It does not extend beyond Nandi. Lönnberg's *bayeri* is from the type locality of *jacksoni* and is a synonym. Sclater's footnote to this race is not accurate in suggesting that I recognize two additional races "from this region." The stretch between Nandi and Elgon is a wide one, and is divided by the broad valley of the Nzoia River ; the country here is not forest, but park-like and with bush and thorn. It is here that we get the bird I have named.

Zosterops yalensis van Som., No. 1074.

I have before me a very long series of this bird in addition to the material collected previously. I can only repeat that this bird is not *jacksoni*, the dorsum being yellower, approaching *stuhlmanni*, but not so yellow as that form.

Zosterops virens elgonensis van Som., No. 1075.

The Elgon race is not *jacksoni*, nor *yalensis* from the open park country of the Yala-Nzoia valley. In *elgonensis* the mantle is greenish, but not so dark as in *jacksoni*, and is not tinged with yellow as in *yalensis*. The underside is paler and tinged with greenish; it has not got the large yellow ventral area, untinged with greenish, as has *jacksoni*.

NECTARINIIDAE.

Nectarinia famosa centralis, sub. No. 1085.

I wish to make a belated apology to Prof. Neumann for unintentionally "jumping his claim" to the authorship of this race. I had no idea that by quoting the name written on the back of a label on a specimen from Uganda, as merely part of a remark that my Uganda birds agreed with these specimens, I was trespassing. Actually, in referring to this *Nectarinia* under No. 1085, I quoted my *Ibis* reference as a synonym of *N. f. aeneigularis*, for I did not think such slight difference as existed between the two forms worth recognition by a racial name. The footnote to page 193 of my paper, written by Dr. Hartert as editor, is thus explained.

It now appears that the Uganda birds are recognized by Sclater as a distinct race, and he makes the name *vulcanorum* Gyldenstolpe a synonym of *centralis*.

Nectarinia famosa aeneigularis Sharpe, No. 1085.

This race is particularly common on the Aberdares, along with the next species. My remarks with regard to the size of the bills in Nairobi specimens were evidently based on individual variants; the range of variation in bill length in Aberdare birds is 10 mm.

Nectarinia tacazze jacksoni Neum., No. 1082.

Sclater does not admit this race, but I am prepared to support it.

Nectarinia kilimensis filiola Hartl. **Ruanda Long-tailed Bronze Sunbird.**

It is of interest to note that my remarks regarding the strong purply bronze of Ruanda-Ankole specimens should be repeated independently by Count Gyldenstolpe with regard to his birds from the same area. He has utilized the name *filiola* Hartl. for such birds. I agree with him that these birds have straighter bills than the typical Kilimanjaro specimens, and I would add that the Kigezi females are yellower on the abdomen than typical *kilimensis*, of which I have a series. Sclater does not mention the name *filiola*, and, taken as a whole, the race is barely recognizable.

Nectarinia erythrocerca erythrocerca Hartl., No. 1097.

The nominate form ranges throughout Uganda and around the west and east borders of Lake Victoria and down into the Loita and to the Suk country. I drew attention to the Ankole and Kigezi birds as being darker red on the breast and having no purple on the upper tail-coverts. Similar observations have been made by Gyldenstolpe, who, however, refers the specimens to the nominate form. Reichenow made the same observation and gave the name *adolfifriederici* to this form, overlooking *kivuensis* Berger. Sclater admits only one race of this species, *erlangeri*, but I doubt if he is right in this. Although I do not propose to recognize *kivuensis* at the moment, I always think it advisable to place on record such observations of variations as exist against such time as we may have to admit a race which at the moment may be still evolving.

Nectarinia erythrocerca nectarinoides Richm., No. 1098.

Sclater places this bird as a race of *melanogaster*, and admits to a certain confusion of distribution of the supposed two races in detailing the areas occupied by each. If one refers to the distribution as given for *nectarinoides* and *melanogastra*, it will at once be noticed that both forms occur "north to the Tana River and the Northern Guasso Nyiro." This is exactly what does occur, but in my opinion these birds are **not** races of the same species. If Selater had suggested that this was a race of *erythrocerca* it would have been more to the point. If we examine a series of *erythrocerca*, *erlangeri*, and *nectarinoides*, we find points of very strong resemblance. *N. erythrocerca* has a red breast-band composed of feathers which are black at the base and red at the ends, with a blue bar in between. Above the red breast-band there is a narrow violet-blue or purple band.

N. erlangeri Reichw. is a smaller bird which has just the same red breast-band of blue, followed by a wide band of red with the median blue bar to each feather, but some of the lateral feathers of this band are slightly yellow, and in some individuals the median bar is also slightly yellow. These characters are accentuated in *N. nectarinoides*, which has the red band of feathers with a yellow median bar, and the upper breast-band blue ; in addition the lateral feathers of the wide breast-band are almost entirely yellow. The upper surfaces of all three are very similar, but *erythrocerca* has the upper tail-coverts purplish or strongly bluish, and the lesser coverts are also tinged with bluish.

Now let us consider the distributions :

N. erythrocerca ranges through Uganda down both sides of Lake Victoria, to the Loita on the south-east.

N. nectarinoides ranges from the Natron Lakes (Magadi) south to the plains and thorn country around Kilimanjaro, through Southern Ukambani (Hola) north to the upper waters of the Tana River and the Northern Guasso Nyiro.

N. erlangeri ranges along the Juba River from Dolo to Serenli, across Jubaland to Wajheir and Marsabit. On the Northern Guasso Nyiro there occur intermediates between *nectarinoides* and *erlangeri*.

A further point in favour of this assemblage : If we examine the females of all three we find them identical in style of coloration, i.e. the lower surface from throat to vent is streaky, not uniform ; further, the backs are matt drab-grey-brown, with the slightest tinge of olive ; totally different from the females of *melanogastra* or *pulchella*.

I therefore submit the adoption of the following classification :

Nectarinia erythrocerca erythrocerca Hartl.

Nectarinia erythrocerca nectarinoides Richm.

Nectarinia erythrocerca erlangeri Reichw.

The only alternative would be to make the last two geographical races of one species.

Nectarinia erythrocerca erlangeri Reichw. **Juba Lesser Red-breasted Wedge-tail Sunbird.**

I have dealt with the systematic position of this race above, and I wish to state here that I have actual specimens from the regions cited. In *Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, no. 35, p. 64, I described the Juba form as *N. nectarinoides beveni*, overlooking *erlangeri* ; *beveni* is a straight synonym.

Nectarinia pulchella lucidipectus Hart., No. 1086.

I am prepared to support this race. It ranges from the Kigezi-Ankole through Uganda to Rudolf and Baringo north to Marsabit. I place *melanogastra* as a race of *pulchella*. Certain of my males from Suk have very little green on the sides, therefore there is an increase in the black area of the abdomen, and this points to a relationship with *melanogastra*.

In addition to the localities already recorded add : Lodwar, Kamakun, Turkana.

Nectarinia pulchella melanogastra Fisch. & Reichw., No. 1087.

If one considers the distribution of this race and takes into account the variation of the abdominal colour found in the *pulchella lucidipectus* from the intermediate range, and, further, keeps before one the character of the type of plumage in the females of *lucidipectus* and *melanogastra*, there can be little doubt that both are forms of the same species. This also supports my reasoning that *nectarinoides* should not come into this group at all, and allows *melanogastra* over a large area where both occur. The only new localities for this race are : Upper Tana, Fort Hall.

Drepanorhynchus reichenowi Fisch., No. 1093.

I consider *alinderi* Laubm. to be a synonym, as Elgon birds agree with Naivasha and Aberdare specimens. To the localities add : Mt. Kenya and Meru.

Hedydipna platura karamojoensis van Som., No. 1094.

Although Sclater does not admit this race, I am satisfied that it is sound. The females are even more distinctive than the males, and for this reason alone the race is valid.

Cinnyris superbus superbus (Shaw), No. 1109.

When working at these birds at Tring, in 1919, I recognized that there were at least two if not three races of this Sunbird. In my MS. I differentiated the form found in Sierra Leone and Southern Nigeria ; this form has since been named by Bannerman *ashantiensis*. At the same time I drew attention to the

fact that Uganda birds are larger than the typical form. The measurements I gave were: males 80–81 mm., females 73–76 mm. I have since obtained birds from the Buvuma Island which gives males 83 mm. Bannerman gives the length of wing in typical males as 72–79 mm. The Uganda race is recognizable and I name it **C. superbus buvuma** subsp. nov., type ♂, Buvuma Island, 1922, in my collection.

Cinnyris cupreus cupreus (Shaw), No. 1108.

The additional localities for this race are: Suk, Turkwell River, Turkana, and Moroto.

Cinnyris cupreus chalceus (Hartl.). **Angola Coppery Sunbird.**

This is the form which ranges into the Kigezi and South Ankole district of Uganda (cf. Gyldenstolpe, *op. cit.*, p. 88).

Cinnyris habessinicus turkanae van Som., No. 1110.

This race is in my opinion based on reliable data. I have a series of over 15 males and 12 females. Sclater makes it a synonym of the nominate form.

Cinnyris bifasciatus microrhynchus Shell., No. 1102.

The type came from Dar-es-Salaam; the race extends from Lamu and Manda along the coastal belt of Kenya and does not extend into the dry thorn-bush country of the Taru; in this latter area is found the race which I have described as *tsavoensis*. Sclater admits *tsavoensis*, but he does not allow *microrhynchus* to go as far north as Lamu. He states that there the race *chalcomelas* Reichw. is found. According to Sclater *chalcomelas* is a race of *bifasciatus*, and if this is so, the birds which I referred to this name, and kept separate as a species because they occur in the area of *bifasciatus tsavoensis*, are not referable to *chalcomelas* at all, but are a distinct species.

There is the name *sheppardi* Jacks., type from Lamu, placed by Sclater as a synonym of *chalcomelas*. The type of *sheppardi* is in the British Museum, so I suppose Sclater inspected it before sinking the name as a synonym of *chalcomelas* (cf. below, under *C. chalcomelas*).

Cinnyris bifasciatus tsavoensis van Som., No. 1103.

This is the form which ranges through the dry thorn-bush country from the Taru to Ukambani and to the Loita and Mara River, whence I have specimens. In the *Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, no. 35, p. 65, I have recorded birds from the Juba River at Serenli as this form. They agree well. So the distribution will be extended in a north-easterly direction to take in the Upper and Mid-Juba River.

Cinnyris chalcomelas Reichw., No. 1101.

In the notes on the two previous birds I have made reference to this species. Sclater places it as a race of *bifasciatus*, which it cannot be, as it ranges over the same ground as *C. b. tsavoensis* and part of *C. b. microrhynchus*. This bird was described from Kismayu, near the mouth of the Juba River. The description

is not a very good one, and the only character which induces me to refer my birds to this species is the size. Reichenow states that *chalcomelas* is decidedly larger than *microrhynchus* and gives the wings as 60 mm., the bill as 17–18 mm., tarsus as 14–15 mm. My series gives 59–63 mm., 17–18 mm., 15 mm., thus agreeing well in size. The bills, besides being longer, are heavier and straighter. In *microrhynchus* the wings are 53–57 mm., bill 14–15 mm. My North Juba birds are small, and are not *chalcomelas*, but *C. b. tsavoensis*.

Cinnyris mariquensis osiris (Finsch), No. 1100.

Add the following localities: Weiwei River, Kapenguria, South-west Rudolf, Meru, and Archer's Post.

Cinnyris mariquensis suahelicus Reichw., No. 1099.

Add: Kampala and the Mara River.

Cinnyris venustus and races, Nos. 1114–1116.

I have been interested in this group of little Sunbirds because of the diversity of opinion with regard to the status of *albiventris* in relation to the *venustus* group. With the material now before me, I am inclined to support the arrangement advocated by Mearns, *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, 1915, p. 386. My reasons for this are that my series of various forms show the gradation from *venustus falkensteini* to *albiventris*. In other words, there are certain birds which one can place either as a race of *albiventris* or of *venustus*. I refer to the birds which Mearns has called *blicki* and which both Bannerman and Sclater say are identical with *fazoqlensis*. Now, if I had been shown both male and female *albiventris* and male and female *blicki*, and was satisfied that the distribution area of the one did not overlap that of the other, I would at once suggest that *blicki* was a race of *albiventris*. If, however, *blicki* is identical with *fazoqlensis*, and this is a race of *venustus*, it would appear reasonable to say that *albiventris* is a race of *venustus* also. When I wrote my manuscript in 1919, I had birds from the Kerio and Turkwell Rivers which I referred to *blicki* on the description and on geographical grounds. These birds are apparently not *blicki*, but a further connecting link between *blicki* and *venustus*, and they stand in just such a position as *blicki* does to *albiventris*. When Mearns described *blicki* he had *fazoqlensis* before him. I have not obtained *albiventris* in any locality where *falkensteini* occurs, and it would be of interest to ascertain whether anyone ever has? I have submitted a series of these birds to Bannerman, birds found in the area of the Northern Frontier of Kenya, i.e. the area between the Southern Abyssinian border and the Northern Guasso Nyiro, and he reports: "We have nothing like this." Now, I take these birds to be *C. venustus blicki* Mearns. They are very near *C. albiventris*, but both male and female have a light wash of pale lemon-yellow on the breast and flanks, thus undoubtedly showing their relationship to *albiventris* and *venustus falkensteini*, and to my mind indicating that we must regard *albiventris* as a race of *venustus*.

If we consider the next series, birds which I had formerly identified as *blicki* (and placed as such with a query by Bannerman), we find that they occur in the intermediate region between true *blicki* and *venustus igneiventris*, Uganda to Elgon—that is, the area south and south-west of Lake Rudolf. They exhibit

intermediate characters just as one would expect, and as described by Bannerman: "lemon to white, tinged or splashed with orange." Such birds are not *blicki*, and may in future be known as **C. venustus sukensis** subsp. nov., type in my collection, Turkwell River, January 1931, male, adult. There is only one other form which presents any difficulty, and that is a variation of *venustus falkensteini* in which the lower breast and abdomen are not so rich an orange-yellow as in typical *falkensteini*. Such birds are the result of the approximation of the two forms *blicki* and *falkensteini*, but they do not occur in any defined intermediate area as far as my material shows, and they cannot be considered as a geographical race.

The race *fazoglensis* of Southern Abyssinia is in my opinion a richer coloured bird than *blicki*, and could quite well have been derived from it, or vice versa. The gradual increase in coloration of the breast, from the white of *albiventris* from Southern Somaliland to the orange-red of *igneiventris* of Toro-Ankole, is a striking example of colour change which is evidenced to a lesser degree, though along parallel lines, in other species of East African birds.

Cinnyris venustus albiventris Strickl., No. 1113.

The distribution given by Sclater for this bird is rather vague so far as Kenya is concerned. His range is almost identical with that given by Reichenow, *Vog. Afr.*, vol. iii, p. 472. As far as my series shows, the bird extends from the Juba River, Serenli, Neboi, Mandaira, south to Lamu Manda, Kipini, Mongeya, and through Ukambani south to Tsavo, Mbuyuni to Taveta east.

Cinnyris chloropygius orphogaster Reichw., No. 1117.

There are no records of this species from Kenya, though it is fairly plentiful in Uganda.

Cinnyris reichenowi reichenowi Sharpe, No. 1120.

The type locality of this nominate form is Sotik, whence I have a series. The wing length of the males in the nominate form ranges from 54–58 mm. (Sotik), females 47–50 mm. This race is confined to the west of the Great Rift Valley, and also to the Ankole-Kigezi area. 16 specimens.

Cinnyris reichenowi kikuyuensis Mearns, No. 1121.

This is the form which is found on the east of the Rift Valley, and is distinguished by its darker coloration of the belly and its smaller size. Wings 50–53 mm. 14 specimens.

Cinnyris reichenowi stuhlmanni Reichw. **Ruwenzori Olive-bellied Sunbird.**

This race is confined to the higher altitudes of Ruwenzori.

Cinnyris mediocris mediocris Shell. **Kilimanjaro Olive-bellied Sunbird.**

Confined to Kilimanjaro, whence I have a typical series. The males have dark olive bellies, the females are more washed with yellowish green below and lack the greyish throat. 12 males, 4 females.

Cinnyris mediocris keniensis Mearns, No. 1118.

With the nominate form before me, I am prepared to support this form. The males are paler below on the belly, and the females have the throat tinged with greyish. 18 males, 10 females. Males with the palest olive bellies are found on the Aberdares.

In my list in Nov. Zool., 1922, the following sunbirds were placed in *Cinnyris* instead of **Chalcomitra.**

Chalcomitra amethystina kalckreuthi Cab., No. 1107 partim.

The type of this race came from Mombasa, so that all the coastal birds must now be known by this name. They are characterized by the metallic feathers of the crown being bluish green ; the throat patch rather restricted and of a strong pinkish violet. The general body colour a deep brown-black with a violet sheen when fresh. In size they are smaller than the upcountry birds : the wing variation in males 60–65 mm., average 63 mm. 40 specimens. The females are greyish above with a slight olive wash below, more lightly tinged with yellowish green than the inland birds. Range, Vanga to Lamu along the coastal belt. Not inland.

Chalcomitra amethystina kirkii (Shell.), No. 1107 partim.

This form, in its typical plumage, only just reaches to the Kenya-Tanganyika border north of the Pangani River. The crown is yellowish green and the throat patch is more bluish than in *kalckreuthi.*

Chalcomitra amethystina doggetti (Sharpe), No. 1107 partim.

In my previous report I drew attention to the larger size of the birds found in the highland area of Kenya. The name *doggetti* (Sharpe) is available for them, and has been used by Sclater in his *Systema.* They are large, having a wing length of 65–71 mm., average 67 mm. The bills are longer and heavier. This form ranges from Kilimanjaro to the highlands of Kikuyu, Kenya, Marsabit, Aberdares, and Sotik to Elgon and Karamoja, but apparently not into Uganda proper. The females are strongly washed with greenish yellow above and below.

Chalcomitra amethystina subsp. **Juba River Purple-throated Sunbird.**

I wish here to draw attention to the race of this Sunbird which extends up the Juba from Serenli to Dolo. I can find no record of any race of *amethystina* from this area. The males are very small, wings 58–63 mm. ; and the females are very much greyer above than in the coast form *kalckreuthi*, with the lower surface but very lightly mottled, in some specimens only on the breast. More material may prove this to be a distinct form.

Chalcomitra hunteri (Shell.), No. 1123.

I have before me a very large series from the Juba River to Kilimanjaro and from the west of Rudolf. The wing measurements are as follows : Juba River, Waregta to Dolo, males 65–70 mm., average 67 mm. ; females 60–62 mm., average 62 mm. Teita and South Ukambani to Kitui, males 70–73 mm., average 71·5 mm. ; females 63–66 mm., average 66 mm. Rudolf, Moroto to Marsabit and Northern Guasso, males 71–74 mm., average 72 mm. ; females average 66 mm.

It will be seen that the Juba birds are rather smaller ; moreover, the females are not only smaller but paler on the back and underside. Gyldenstolpe states, *op. cit.*, p. 95, that there is in this group no bunch of metallic feathers on the side of the neck near the bend of the wing. In this he is wrong, for all my males have it, especially so in the Juba birds. It is advisable to state here that a very large number of birds from the Juba River area are smaller than Kenya races. This would make an interesting ecological study.

Chalcomitra senegalensis aequatorialis (Reichw.), No. 1125.

This form ranges through Uganda, except for the northern area, and extends into Kenya to the Mau. The wing measurements are as follows : Buvuma Island 71–73 mm., Masindi to Kampala 70–75 mm., Moroto and Turkwell 69–72 mm., Kisumu and South Kavirondo 72–77 mm., average 71 mm.

Cinnyris senegalensis atra, No. 1126 = **Chalcomitra senegalensis lamperti** (Reichw.).

I have now been able to examine a series from Kilimanjaro, and I am satisfied that the name *atra*, given by Mearns to birds from Thika, is a synonym. Selater states that *lamperti* is hardly separable from *aequatorialis*, but to this I cannot agree. Though the males do not differ in coloration, yet they are larger, average 74 mm., variation 72–79 mm., and the females are not so dark olive-washed below. This form ranges from south of the Northern Guasso through the highlands **east** of the Rift Valley, south to Kilimanjaro, and on the Tana to Lamu. I therefore treat the next bird as a race of *gutturalis*.

Chalcomitra gutturalis inaestimata Hart., No. 1124.

My series contains birds from Dar-es-Salaam (type locality), along the coast to Lamu, and inland to the South Ukamba area. Gyldenstolpe, *op. cit.*, p. 98, states that he has typical *gutturalis* from **Juja**, just east of Nairobi ! I suggest that they are *inaestimata*. He also states, on the authority of Gröte, that *gutturalis* and *aequatorialis* interbreed on Ukerewe Island, Lake Victoria. I wonder if this is so ? Are the offspring fertile ?

Chalcomitra veroxii fischeri (Reichw.), No. 1133.

I have a specimen with the primary coverts on both wings pure white, a mutant. Limited to the coastal belt as far as Kismayu.

The three following Sunbirds are now placed into **Cyanomitra.**

Cyanomitra verticalis viridisplendens (Reichw.), No. 1128.

A comparison of the wing measurements of representatives from various localities is interesting. Birds from Western Uganda are the smallest, males 66–67 mm. (16 males), and females 63 mm. ; birds from Elgon and the forests west of the Rift Valley (Mau, Sotik, Kericho, Maraquet, and Molo) are the largest : Elgon, males 70–71 mm., females 63 mm. ; Kericho, males 70–72 mm. (14 males), females 67 mm.

I cannot find any difference between the birds from Mt. Kenya and those from Uganda ; they are constantly smaller than the Kericho birds, the wings of males measuring 65–70 mm., females 60 mm.

To the localities recorded previously add : Kericho, Sotik, Embu, and Mt. Kenya ; Ankole and Kigezi, Uganda, Kapenguria, Suk.

Cyanomitra alinae vulcanorum (Hart.).

My specimens from the Kigezi area should belong to this form, but they are very near to the nominate race. This bird must be kept as a species, as I have obtained both this and *verticalis* together in Ankole and Kigezi.

Cyanomitra cyanolaema (Jard.), No. 1127.

I am convinced that the Uganda birds are not the same as those from Fernando Po. Wings 73–75 mm. To the published localities add: Buvuma Islands.

Anthreptes yokanae Hart. **Yokana's Blue-throated Sunbird.**

I have now a very long series of this little Sunbird taken from various localities along the coast of Kenya. It is not so uncommon as I at one time supposed. The species was described for me by Dr. Hartert from a series of 5; I now have 18 males and 14 females. They show little variation. The known distribution is from the Forests of Ganda and Dalgube north to Shimba Hills, Rabai, and Sokoke-Arabuko Forest.

Anthreptes axillaris (Reichw.), No. 1142.

Add to the localities given: Buvuma Island; Elgon.

Anthreptes tephrolaema elgonensis van Som., No. 1137.

This race extends to the forests of Sotik, whence I have obtained specimens.

Anthreptes longuemarei subsp. ? No. 1134.

Sclater does not record any of the Violet-backed Sunbirds from Uganda other than *neglectus* and *orientalis*, which latter is a species distinct from the *longuemarei* group.

Anthreptes orientalis orientalis Hartl., No. 1135.

I cannot agree that this is a race of *A. longuemarei*, for both species occupy a very large area together. My typical *orientalis* range from Eastern Rudolf to the Northern Guasso Nyiro. They have wings of 62–70 mm. Birds from the thorn-bush country of Ukambani to Teita vary from 60–70 mm., average 65 mm.

Anthreptes orientalis neumanni Zedl., No. 1136.

I have now obtained a very long series of these birds from the Juba River. They are smaller than *A. o. orientalis*, having a wing variation from 51–64 mm., average 54 mm. 15 specimens.

Anthreptes collaris elachior Mearns, No. 1138.

This race is limited to the coastal strip from sea-level to about 1,000 ft., ranging from Vanga to Lamu and Manda. It is characterised by its small size and pale coloration; the females are very pale yellow below, but with a greyish tinge on the throat.

Anthreptes collaris jubaensis van Som. **Juba Yellow-bellied Sunbird.**

Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc., no. 37, July 1931.

This race is nearest to *elachior* of Mearns, but differs from that race in being much clearer yellow below in both sexes, with only the very slightest trace of olive wash on the flanks in the males. In the female the whole of the underside canary-yellow, with no greyish tinge on the throat. Type male, Hellesheid, Juba River, July 1922, in my collection. 3 males, 4 females.

Anthreptes collaris teitensis van Som., No. 1139.

Sclater does not admit this, but makes it a synonym of *elachior*. He is entirely wrong. Additional material shows this race to be constant and darker than *elachior*. Ukamba, Teita, and Kilimanjaro.

Anthreptes collaris garguensis Mearns = *A. c. uraguess*, No. 1140.

I have now obtained a series from Marsabit and the type locality of this race ; it is darker than my *ugandae* especially on the flanks, and the females have a greyish throat, whereas in *ugandae* the throat is washed with olive.

Hylia prasina (Cass.), No. 1267.

Bannerman and Bates suggest that this little bird should be considered as allied to the *Nectariniidae*. The Elgon-Nandi birds have wings of 75 mm. in the males. An examination of large series is desirable, to fix the degree of geographical variation in the species.

CERTHIIDAE.

S. emini ?, No. 1143 partim = **Salpornis spilonota salvadori** (Boc.).

According to Sclater's arrangement the race which is found in the region of Mt. Elgon should belong to this form. The birds from Northern Uganda belong to the race *emini*, No. 1143 partim.

PARIDAE.

Parus thruppi barakae, No. 1150 = **Parus afer barakae** Jacks.

These Tits are spread over the thorn-bush country from Kilimanjaro to the Juba River and north to Marsabit and the west of Rudolf, in Karamoja. The only difference that I can find in the North Juba birds is the slight decrease in size. Teita and Tsavo birds give 62–71 mm., Northern Guasso 66–70 mm., Juba River 60–63 mm., Turkana 60–68 mm.

Parus niger and races, Nos. 1152–1154.

Sclater only admits one form to occur in Kenya and Uganda, namely *purpurascens* mihi, but as stated before, the form from Ankole is *insignis* ; the Rudolf birds are *lacuum*.

Parus funereus nigricinereus, No. 1155 = **Parus funereus funereus** (Verr.).

Parus albiventris albiventris Shell., No. 1156 partim.

Found throughout the highlands of Kenya north to Karamoja in Eastern Uganda and to Marsabit. The coastal birds are smaller, as stated by me in my previous paper, and they have since been separated by Friedmann as :

Parus albiventris curtus Friedm.

The distribution of this race is limited to the forests of the coastal belt from Vanga to Lamu and inland to Teita. It is very much smaller than the highland bird.

Anthoscopus roccatii taruensis van Som., No. 1147.

Ranges along the coastal belt of Kenya and inland to the thorn-bush country of the Taru. I have obtained its nest and young in the Mongeya district in June.

Anthoscopus roccatii roccatii Salvad., No. 1146.

Ranges through Uganda from Toro district to Mt. Elgon.

Anthoscopus caroli rothschildi Neum., No. 1145.

I have now obtained a series of this race which shows very distinctly the difference from *sharpei*. It ranges over the thorn-bush country of Ukambani to the Upper Tana River. Simba, Kiu, Kitui, Fort Hall, Thika.

Anthoscopus caroli sharpei Hart., No. 1144.

Selater places birds from the Athi River as *sylviella* and states that *sharpei* is a synonym. Athi birds belong to the race *rothschildi* Neum. I support the race *sharpei* as distinct from the birds from the North of Lake Nyassa, and so far as Kenya is concerned this form ranges from east of Lake Victoria to the Loita. They differ from *rothschildi* in being darker on the belly, but lighter on the throat and frontal area, and clearer grey on the back.

Anthoscopus musculus musculus (Hartl.), No. 1148 partim.

The distribution given by Selater for this species is too wide, and I suggest that at least two races are lumped. I have a series from West Rudolf, south to Loita and Teita, which do not agree with the types of *musculus*, which I have examined ; and there is a further series of specimens from the Northern Guasso Nyiro which are distinct from the first series. The wings of the first series vary from 47–51 mm., and those of the second series from 43–47 mm. These latter lack the slight though distinct olive tinge to the mantle. The bills are smaller. The localities for series 1 are as given in my previous paper, with the additional locality of Moroto, Lopurr, West Rudolf, 12 specimens. The localities for series are : Northern Guasso Nyiro, Archer's Post, Langaia, Marsabit ; Wajhier, 9 specimens. These I name **A. musculus guasso** subsp. nov.

Type, male, Archer's Post, 14.6.23, in my collection ; No. 1148 partim.

SYLVIIDAE.

Parisoma böhmi böhmi Reichw., No. 1160.

The typical bird ranges from the Ugogo country to Kenya in the Kilimanjaro area and from Ukambani to the lower Tana. This race is grey on the back and has a well-developed breast-band and rich tawny flanks and under tail-coverts. I drew attention to the fact that the Somali birds would have to be recognized as a distinct race, and at the time of making that note I pointed out to Dr. Hartert the obvious differences between the two forms. He, however, advised me not to separate them. Friedmann has since done so, comparing his Somali birds with those from the Northern Guasso, which are pale birds and not true *böhmi*. He states that the Somali birds are " more tawny fulvous on the abdomen, flanks, and sides." This is certainly the case when compared with North Guasso birds, but had he compared Somali material with, say, Tsavo birds, he would have found that in this particular both forms are very nearly identical. It is in the breast-band that the greater difference is found. This band being very liable to distortion and alteration in preserving skins, Dr. Hartert stayed my hand in proposing a new race. However, the race has now been described and I consider it sound. The Somali birds will be known as *Parisoma böhmi somalicum* Friedm.

We come now to the birds from the Northern Guasso, north to Marsabit. Friedmann has noted the paleness of these birds with regard to the tawny colour on the underside, including the tail-coverts. I have a considerable series from this region and they are all much paler in this respect than birds from south of Kenya. Sclater admits *somalicum* and adds " birds from Northern Kenya are intermediate or perhaps may be separated." I have already noted these differences in *Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, no. 35, p. 66. As additional material shows the characters to be constant in birds from this area I have proposed the name **Parisoma böhmi marsabit**, *Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, no. 37, July 1931. Type, male, 4.8.24, Lasamis-Marsabit Rd., in my collection. Characters as mentioned above.

Parisoma jacksoni, No. 1161 = **Parisoma lugens jacksoni** Sharpe.

Additional locality: Kericho, where it is plentiful.

Parisoma plumbeum plumbeum (Hartl.), No. 1162.

Sclater includes Uganda in the range of the nominate form; but I still maintain that the Uganda birds will prove to be different.

The species hitherto placed in the genus *Cryptolopha* must now be known as **Seicercus**, and, according to Sclater, p. 505, should be placed in the *Sylviidae*. Of the species which concern us the following should be changed to conform to this alteration.

Cryptolopha budongocnsis, No. 561 = **Seicercus budongoensis** (Seth-Smith).

Cryptolopha mackenziana, No. 562 = **Seicercus umbrovirens mackenzianus** (Sharpe).

Cryptolopha alpina, No. 563 = **Seicercus umbrovirens alpinus** (O.-Grant).

Cryptolopha laeta, No. 564 = **Seicercus laetus** (Sharpe).

The birds of the genus *Chloropeta* Smith have always been placed with the *Muscicapidae*. I have always considered this erroneous, and I now note that Bates, *Birds of West Africa*, has transferred them to the *Sylviidae*, with which I agree.

Chloropeta massaica umbriniceps (nec Neum.), No. 566 partim = **C. natalensis batesi** Sharpe.

Birds from Kigezi and Ankole.

Chloropeta natalensis kenya, No. 567 = **Chloropeta natalensis similis** Richm.

Specimens from Mt. Kenya and the highlands of Kenya do not appear to differ from material from Kilimanjaro, which I now have.

Cisticola.—I am here following the arrangement advocated by Lynes.

Cisticola cisticola uropygialis, No. 1171 = **C. juncidis perennia** Lynes.

This race ranges from the west of Uganda to Rudolf, extends down the east of Lake Victoria to the Loita and apparently to Lamu. I suggest that this distribution wants looking into more carefully!

Cisticola lavendulae, No. 1170 partim = **C. aridula tanganyika** Lynes.

The birds of this species occurring in Kenya are for the most part referable to the race described by Lynes. They range over the whole of the south-east and southern districts of Kenya, but when we go north to the Northern Guasso Nyiro and Marsabit to the Juba River, we get a form which is intermediate, but strongly inclining to *lavendulae*. These birds in my opinion should be called: *Cisticola aridula* **lavendulae** O.-Grant & Reid.

Cisticola terrestris mauensis, No. 1168 = **C. ayresii mauensis** van Som.

Inhabits the high plateau country from the Trans-Nzoia to Mt. Kenya and reaches to about Nairobi.

Cisticola ayresii entebbe Lynes.

Very like *mauensis*, but smaller and paler. It extends into the Kavirondo country, where it occupies part of the same territory as *C. brunnescens nakuruensis*.

Cisticola terrestris nakuruensis, No. 1167 = **C. brunnescens nakuruensis** van Som.

Ranges through the grass lands of the Rift Valley from Nairobi to Kavirondo.

Cisticola terrestris hindei, No. 1166 = **C. brunnescens hindii** Sharpe.

Ranges through the dryer parts of South Kenya, Ukamba, and South Masai country.

Cisticola terrestris ugandae, No. 1169 = **C. eximia eximia** Heugl.

Very like the race of *ayresii* found in Uganda. Certainly very scarce in Uganda proper.

Cisticola troglodytes ferruginea, No. 1174 = **C. troglodytes troglodytes** (Ant.).

I am not satisfied that the birds from Suk, Turkana, and Northern Kavirondo are really the typical form. According to Lynes's arrangement they should belong to that race.

Cisticola calamoherpe, No. 1175 = **C. brachytera katonae** Mad.

Reichenow's *calamoherpe* is antedated by *katonae* Mad. Lynes admits that the highland birds run bigger than those found in the type locality, as already pointed out by me in 1919–1922. They will eventually be recognized as a large local race !

Cisticola rufa subsp., No. 1176 = **C. brachyptera ankole** Lynes.

I drew attention to the Ankole birds differing from the specimens from Uganda and farther east, and Lynes has now given them a name. The Angolan birds, of which I stated that they represented a further distinct form, are now known as *loanda* Lynes.

Cisticola rufa hypoxantha, No. 1177 = **C. brachyptera hypoxantha** Hartl.

The range of this form is as given previously. My observations on this race are entirely corroborated by Lynes.

Cisticola brachyptera kericho Lynes. **Kericho Black-striped Warbler.**

For a full account of this bird readers are referred to Lynes's monograph in the *Ibis*. My 5 birds are the only ones known.

Cisticola reichenowi, No. 1178 = **C. brachyptera reichenowi** Mearns.

This is the coastal form, which merges into *katonae* in the South Ukamba area.

Cisticola fischeri (nec Reichw.), No. 1179 = **C. chiniana victoria** Lynes.

These birds were hitherto united with the birds from Tabora, but are now recognized as a distinct race. The type locality, Amala River, is stated by Lynes to be in the Mwanza district ; this is incorrect, the Amala River being south-west of Sotik ; the name is usually spelt Amara or Mara ! These birds have a somewhat restricted range, being found over the east shore of Lake Victoria through Kissii country to Kavirondo. They meet the race *humilis* in the upper Trans-Nzoia area, and with the same race in the Loita.

Cisticola aequatorialis, No. 1180 = **C. chiniana humilis** Mad.

The name *aequatorialis*, founded on a specimen from Naivasha, is antedated by *humilis* Mad. from the North end of the Aberdares. Localities as previously given.

Cisticola semifasciata (nec Reichw.), No. 1181 = **C. chiniana ukamba** Lynes.

Distribution limited to the dry country from Teita through Ukambani to the upper Tana River, and up the Southern Masai Reserve, where it meets with *humilis* in the Southern Loita area.

Cisticola cantans (nec Heugl.), No. 1183 = **C. chiniana bodessa ≷ humilis.**

These intermediate forms have a very wide range and should be recognized as a race. They occupy the area between the upper Tana and the Northern Frontier area of Kenya.

Cisticola chiniana simplex Heugl. **Nile Rattler Warbler.**

This race comes into the Uganda country along the east shore of Lake Albert and the northern districts of Uganda to the Karamoja country and Turkana, Moroto.

Cisticola heterophrys, No. 1188 = **C. chiniana heterophrys** Oberh.

The type is from Mombasa. The race is confined to the coastal belt from Dar-es-Salaam north to the mouth of the Juba River. I have adopted Lynes's arrangement for this bird and placed it as a race of *chiniana*, but I am not at all happy about it. The plainest-backed bird runs parallel with the most contrastingly marked race, said to be races of one species, yet I have failed, as everyone else, to find intermediates.

Cisticola spec. ? No. 1184 = **C. ruficeps mongala** Lynes.

These specimens have been identified by Lynes as above. The Karamoja-Turkana region appears to be about the southern limit of the range of this form.

Cisticola natalensis pachyrhynchus, No. 1185 = **C. natalensis valida** Heugl.

The birds from Uganda to Kavirondo may be considered typical of this form. According to Lynes, this race extends right through Tanganyika Territory and comes into Kenya again along the coastal strip, i.e. birds from this coastal area are said to be identical with the Uganda bird, the type of which came from the Bahr-el-Ghazal. It seems very strange that these coastal birds, which have a perennial dress, should be the same as a race in which there are two types of plumages. I cannot accept this. How do they pass the Usambara range ? So far as I know, they are not found on that range of mountains. To my mind these coastal birds represent a distinct race. It is of interest to note that Sclater does not include the Kenya coast at all within the distribution of *valida* ; in fact, apart from Uganda, he limits the southward distribution to Northern Tanganyika Territory. Lynes's arrangement requires modification.

Cisticola natalensis strangei (Fraser).

According to the classification adopted by Sclater, this form ranges into the north-eastern districts of Uganda ; it meets there with the race *valida*.

Cisticola natalensis kapitensis, No. 1186 = **C. natalensis kapitensis** Mearns.

This is a well-marked race which inhabits the dryer parts of Kenya, where the main features of the plant life consist of open grasslands and thorn-bush and acacias. It occupies that area of considerable extent which lies between the highland forest country on the north-west, the Tana River on the north-east, and the coastal strip on the south-east ; in other words, the Ukamba Province and the greater part of the Southern Masai Reserve to Kilimanjaro. It is of interest to

note here that, although I have collected in the country between this race and the coast form, I have not succeeded in obtaining any birds which could be placed as intermediates.

Cisticola sp. ? No. 1195 = **C. robusta aberdare** Lynes.

This curious mountain form was noted by me as distinct in 1919, but owing to very few specimens only being known it remained undescribed. It is apparently confined to the top of the Aberdare range.

Cisticola robusta nuchalis, No. 1196 = **C. robusta nuchalis** Reichw.

This race is found in the districts adjacent to Lake Victoria, and on the east its distribution is contiguous with that of *ambigua* ; intermediate forms are found in the Sotik and Elgon areas.

Cisticola robusta tana, No. 1198 = *C. natalensis kapitensis* Mearns, No. 1186.

The linking of these two is on the authority of Lynes, *op. cit.*, p. 21.

Cisticola hunteri hunteri Shell., No. 1199.

I have examined a large series of this race from Kilimanjaro, and am satisfied that it differs from the bird of Kenya highlands. Limited to Kilimanjaro at considerable heights and on the lower slopes merging into the phase *kilimensis*.

Cisticola hunteri prinoides Neum., No. 1200.

I support this race, which ranges over the area included in the localities cited under No. 1200.

Cisticola hunteri neumanni Hart., No. 1201.

Although Lynes has united this bird with *prinoides* from Mau, I consider it as a distinct race. Lynes states "judged to be near . . . *prinoides*, though not separable under a 75 per cent. convention."

Now the series before me does give a 75 per cent. difference, and I link with the Kenya birds those of the Aberdares and the Jombeni, Matthews Range to the north-east of Kenya, between the upper Tana and the Northern Guasso Nyiro.

Cisticola hunteri immaculata, No. 1202 = **C. hunteri masaba** Lynes.

This race must be known by the substitute names given by Lynes, as *immaculata* is preoccupied.

Cisticola distincta Lynes. **Speckled Long-tailed Warbler.**

The type of this species came from Kedong-Kijabe. It is the bird which I took to be the full-plumaged dress of *aequatorialis* Mearns, No. 1180, which is united by Lynes with *humilis* Mad., a race of *chiniana*. If the distribution of this bird be compared with *C. chiniana humilis*, it will be seen that the two coincide in a remarkable way, and partly for this reason it is kept as a species. It has hitherto been accepted by me as a plumage variation of *humilis*. My friend the Admiral is convinced of its distinctness.

Cisticola lugubris marginata, No. 1189 = **C. galactotes marginata** Heugl.

Admiral Lynes has shown that the nominate form of this group of Cisticolas must be *galactotes*, and where the name *lugubris* occurs in my previous paper, *galactotes* should be substituted. This race reaches the western side of Rudolf, whence I have specimens from Moroto, Kamalinga, Lobur.

Cisticola galactotes suahelica Neum. **Kilimanjaro Brown-winged Warbler.**

The birds which come into Kenya are at the eastern limit of their range, i.e. in the country round the base of Kilimanjaro to Taveta. It is probable that this form is contiguous with *haematocephala* in the Teita region, for some of the specimens from Voi can be referred to either race.

Cisticola lugubris haematocephala, No. 1190 = **C. galactotes haematocephala** Cab.

Lynes states that this form ranges from the mouth of the Juba, or its lower reaches, all along the coast to Tanganyika Territory. Such specimens as I have from the lower Juba agree with birds from Mombasa type locality; but material from the upper Juba are much redder on the head, and the mantle is not so greyish, but more boldly marked; they appear to approach the form *lugubris*. It is probable that birds from north of Serenli will have to be considered as a distinct race when more material is forthcoming.

Cisticola carruthersi O.-Grant, No. 1192.

Lynes compares this bird with *C. galactotes nyanzae*; doubtless this is satisfactory when comparing skins, but personally I think it looks in the field much more like *C. cantans belli*, differing when seen at a distance mainly in being mottled on the back. The type of *carruthersi* came from Western Uganda, Lake George, and a few examples have been obtained in other parts of Uganda, my own material being taken in the Sezibwa River area. I obtained other specimens from Kisumu, which, to me, are not typical *carruthersi*, and these I named *C. c. kavirondensis*, No. 1193. Lynes unites them with the nominate form, but I am still doubtful. They are recorded by Lynes as having been collected at Kisumu by N. van Someren in 1912; this is an error, as my brother N. did not come to Kenya until 1920. They were taken by me and shot as they left the nest.

Cisticola pictipennis, No. 1206 = **C. cantans pictipennis** Mad.

Cisticola pictipennis ? belli, No. 1206a = **C. cantans belli** O.-Grant.

Cisticola teitensis, No. 1206b, = **C. emini teitensis** van Som.

Cisticola rufopileata emini (nec Reichw.), No. 1205 = **C. woosnami woosnami** O.-Grant. **Brown-backed Triller.**

Owing to the misidentification of specimens in the Tring and other Museums, these birds have hitherto been referred to *emini*. Admiral Lynes has shown that *emini* is a distinct species and that these birds had already been separated by O.-Grant as *woosnami*, type locality Mokia, Western Uganda. The nominate form ranges through Uganda to Elgon, but I have not got any records from Kenya. The localities recorded by me under *emini* refer to this species.

Cisticola woosnami schusteri Reichw. **Kilimanjaro Brown-backed Triller.**

This race, described from the Uluguru Mts., Tanganyika Territory, ranges to the country around Kilimanjaro, whence I have 3 specimens.

Cisticola lateralis ugandensis, No. 1203 = **C. lateralis antinorii** (Heugl.).

Lynes unites the Uganda birds with those from the Bahr-el-Ghazal; if recognized as distinct, the name proposed by me is antedated by *elgonensis* Mad.

Cisticola erythrops subsp., No. 1207 = **C. erythrops sylvia** Reichw.

Prinia mistacea immutabilis van Som., No. 1209.

Count Gyldenstolpe has cast some doubt on the validity of this race, suggesting that it is the same as *tenella*, from the coast of Kenya, terra typica Mombasa. His remarks are unfortunate inasmuch as he admits that he had no Mombasa birds for comparison with his Ituri material. His material was probably *graueri* Hart. There is not the slightest difficulty in separating the coast bird from the inland form; the two are vastly different in colour, size, and in song. Moreover, the eggs are different.

Prinia somalica intermedia, No. 1211 = **P. somalica erlangeri** Reichw.

I have referred my previous specimens to *intermedia* Jacks., but as suggested, they appeared to be identical with *erlangeri*. Sclater unites them, and gives as the distribution Southern Somaliland, South-western Abyssinia, Northern Guasso, and Western Rudolf. He thus omits any reference to the birds from Eastern Kilimanjaro area. Is this because these Tsavo birds are possibly distinct?

Prinia leucopogon reichenowi (Hartl.), No. 1212.

To the recorded localities add: Kericho, Sotik, and Mau.

Dryodromus rufifrons and races, Nos. 1215–1217.

Sclater states that *erlangeri* Reichw., from Southern Somaliland, and *turkanae* mihi, No. 1217, from Meuressi, Turkwell, are both identical with *smithi*, No. 1216, from the Webi Shebeli, Somaliland. I have now obtained specimens from the Juba River and these are *erlangeri*. They are certainly different from my West Rudolf birds, being smaller, and having more rufous on the crown and more distinct white margins to the wing-feathers. If Juba birds are identical with Somali ones, then my Rudolf specimens cannot also be the same race. Then we have a larger bird from the region between Marsabit and the upper Tana River, including the Northern Guasso Nyiro; these do not agree with either the West Rudolf birds or with the Juba ones.

A large series of Somaliland birds is required. The form *rufidorsalis*, No. 1215, ranging from East Kilimanjaro north to the Loita and through the Ukamba country, is quite different from the Northern Guasso birds and does not appear to go beyond the Tana River.

Cisticola angusticauda, No. 1173 = **Apalis angusticauda** (Reichw.).

Sclater, p. 528, places this bird in the genus *Apalis*, but notes that it probably belongs to another genus. With this I thoroughly agree. Knowing the bird in the field, it would never have crossed my mind that it should be placed in *Apalis*.

Apalis pulchra Sharpe, No. 1218.

To the recorded localities add : Embu, Meru, Chuka, Kericho, Sotik, Cherangani, Suk.

Apalis flavida, Nos. 1228–1230, and *A. flavocincta*, No. 1227.

Sclater unites the short-tailed birds with the long-tailed ones, and if we accept this we are at once up against the fact that in certain localities we get both forms. The *flavocincta* Sharpe is a large (in comparison) bird, with a very long tail which has the outer feathers entirely or almost entirely yellow, with a gradually reduced amount of this colour on the next two pairs. The head is never entirely grey, but the hind part is always washed with green. Such birds are found from Marsabit, south to Mt. Kenya, through the highland forests to Elgeyu, Mau, Kericho, Sotik, Mara River, Loita, the Masai Reserve, Athi River, Ukamba country and Eastern Kilimanjaro, to Teita, Tsavo, Tana River ; also Lamu and Manda islands. These localities embrace practically the whole of Kenya, except the eastern shore of Victoria Nyanza, and the coastal strip from Vanga to Malindi.

Fischer and Reichenow described *golzi* from Arusha, of which form the outer tail feathers are described as almost uniform pale yellow. Sclater keeps this bird distinct from *flavocincta*, as I have done, but other authors have united the two. If we take the range of *golzi* as given by Reichenow, we find that he includes a big range of country in which *flavocincta* undoubtedly exists in numbers. If the coastal birds are to be considered as *golzi*, then I suggest that the Kenya birds said by Reichenow to belong to this form are not of this race, but *flavocincta*, and as *golzi* is described as a bird with the outer tail-feathers yellow, the coast birds should not be *golzi*, because they have the tail-feathers short, olive-green for their entire length except for a small yellow tip. However, if we look up Reichenow's description of *flavocincta* in *D.O.A.*, p. 224, i.e. the bird subsequently described as *golzi*, we find that the description states " outer tail-feathers with pale yellow ends," thus agreeing with the smaller bird, wings 50 mm. The *aequatorialis* Neum., described from the Mau foothills, is united with *golzi* by Reichenow, but all my birds from that area are undoubtedly *flavocincta*. Either we have two distinct species, very like each other, or *golzi* is a synonym of *flavocincta*, and *aequatorialis* likewise. I have before me 3 series of birds : (*a*) from Uganda to Kisumu, (*b*) coastal zone of Kenya and to Dar-es-Salaam, (*c*) Morogoro-Dodoma. All these are characterized by having the entire head grey to the nape, without the slightest trace of olive wash, the grey of the head being sharply defined from the green of the mantle ; the tails are short, the outer tail-feathers are coloured as the remainder (central rectrices excepted), being olive-green with just the tip yellow.

A further series (*d*), from Lumbo, are of this type. Then I have the large series of *flavocincta* with a range as given previously, and with characters as stated above.

The problem would, of course, be straightened out if one could examine the types of *golzi* and *aequatorialis*. At present the ranges of the various forms overlap too much, if all are to be considered races of *flavida*.

The following details of wing and tail measurements may be of interest :

(1) *flavocincta*, wings 53–57 mm., average 55 mm. ; tails 52–60 mm.
(2) *flavida* (Uganda), 50–55 mm., average 51 mm. ; tails 35–45 mm.
(3) *flavida* (coast), 45–50 mm., average 48 mm. ; tails 38–46 mm.
(4) *flavida* (Kilimanjaro-Teita), 47–53 mm., average 49 mm. ; tails 52–60 mm.

It will be seen from the above that series (1) and (4) are almost alike, whereas (2) and (3) differ from them. For the time being, and until I can compare the types of *golzi* and *aequatorialis*, I prefer to maintain the grouping as given in my previous paper, and cannot support Selater in making all these birds races of *flavida*.

Apalis melanocephala melanocephala (Fisch. & Reichw.). **Coastal Black-headed Forest Warbler.**

Owing to an oversight, a page of MS. dealing with this species was omitted from my previous paper. I discussed therein the possibility of there being two races of this bird, a coastal form and a highland one, the upcountry birds being very much larger than the coastal ones. I unfortunately had no typical material for comparison at the time. My friend Granvik obtained a single male from the Kiambu forest, and on this he has founded the race *nigrodorsalis*. The nominate form is a small bird whose range extends along the coastal forests from Pangani (type locality) to the Tana River, and apparently South Somaliland. Granvik gives measurements supplied to him by Neumann, and my series from Vanga to the mouth of the Tana gives the following : Wings, males 47–49 mm., average 47 mm. ; tails, 57–62 mm., average 60 mm., which figures agree with those given by Neumann.

Apalis melanocephala nigrodorsalis Granvik. **Highland Black-headed Forest Warbler.**

I have a long series of this bird, some 30-odd specimens, and I agree with Granvik that this is a sound race. Although his statement that this race is blacker than the coastal form is not correct, many of my nominate form being even blacker than the highland form, yet we must admit the race on account of size. Wing and tail measurements : wings, males 50–53 mm., and females 47–50 mm. ; tails 70–75 mm., average 72 mm., and females 60–66 mm., average 63 mm.

A common bird in the forests from Kikuyu to Kenya, usually seen in small parties of 4 or more individuals or in company with a " mixed working " party that is hunting systematically through the tree tops. The nest is in shape like a purse-bag with the opening slightly to one side of the top, constructed almost entirely of tree-mosses and lichen bound together with cobwebs. The eggs, three in number, are pale bluish with liver-red spots.

The form which is found on Kilimanjaro, **A. m. moschi** van Som., is intermediate between the nominate form and *nigrodorsalis* (Moshi, Marangu) ; *cf. Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, no. 37, July 1931.

Euprinodes nigrescens, No. 1231 = **Apalis nigrescens** Jacks.

Sclater follows O.-Grant in making this a race of *rufigularis*, and *denti* a synonym of *nigrescens*, based on a female. I am not at all happy about this, and prefer to treat *nigrescens* and *denti* as distinct species, and not sexes of one species. If these two are the same, it is very strange that in the numerous collections I have made in Uganda I should have obtained very few *nigrescens*, both sexes, but a larger number of *denti*. The total number of the former is only 6, and of the latter 14 (males and females).

Euprinodes cinerea, No. 1232 = **Apalis cinerea cinerea** (Sharpe).

The nominate form of this bird came from Mt. Elgon, whence I have a good series. It extends throughout the forests of Kenya to Mt. Kenya, and to Marsabit. Granvik separated the Nairobi birds under the name *minor*, stating that these were smaller than Elgon birds. He had only one Elgon example, and one Kiambu bird. Grote has pointed out, *Orn. Mon.*, vol. xxxv, p. 23, 1927, that the name *minor* is preoccupied and proposed the substitute name *granviki*. In comparing my typical material with Kiambu specimens I find that the wing variation is as follows : 10 Elgon and district 51–58 mm. ; 7 Nairobi 49–57 mm. ; 8 Marsabit 50–54 mm.

To the localities already recorded add : Kericho, Sotik, Meru, Kenya, and Marsabit.

Eremomela elegans elgonensis, No. 1236 = **Eremomela pusilla elgonensis** van Som.

To the recorded localities add : Suk, Turkwell, Soroti, Kericho. The range given by Sclater should be extended to take in the Mau to Sotik.

Eremomela scotops citriniceps (Reichw.), No. 1238.

The range outlined by Sclater should be extended to take in the eastern shore of Lake Victoria, whence I have specimens.

Eremomela scotops occipitalis (Fisch. & Reichw.), No. 1237.

I have now obtained a fine series from the coast from Vanga to Sokoke and Mongeya. The series is very uniform and shows quite plainly what I suspected, namely, that the up-country birds are a distinct race. The coastal birds have wing measurements of 51–56 mm., tails 34–40 mm. Highland birds, wings 60–66 mm., tails 46–48 mm. Bills 2–3 mm. longer than in the nominate form. These up-country birds I have named ;

Eremomela scotops kikuyuensis van Som.

Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc., no. 37, July 1931.

Type, male, 23.11.16, Nairobi, breeding, in my collection. Material : 10 of this new form, 8 of the nominate form.

Eremomela griseoflava and races.

According to Sclater all these little Eremomelas belong to one species, and within Kenya and Uganda we are supposed to get at least four races. My difficulty in accepting this classification is that *flavicrissalis* Sharpe ranges

right through the north of Kenya from the Juba River to the Guasso Nyiro and Marsabit, passing south of Rudolf to Turkwell and Moroto, and thus occupying a larger area in which we find also *abdominalis* and *karamojensis*, for I have this form from Northern Guasso Nyiro, Marsabit, Suk, Turkwell, and Moroto (the last under the name of *griseoflava*, No. 1241, in my previous paper).

Within the boundaries dealt with in this paper I admit the following :

E. g. crawfurdi S. Clarke, No. 1243. A large bird, wings 57–62 mm. ; dark ashy grey above and on the sides of the breast ; yellow of abdomen rather restricted and pale. Range : The Southern Masai Reserve from Southern Guasso Nyiro to Kisii, in Southern Kavirondo.

E. g. abdominalis Reichw., No. 1242. A medium-sized bird, wings 51–57 mm. (birds from Meru and Northern Guasso Nyiro 55–57 mm., Ukamba, 51–55 mm.) ; paler, purer grey above with yellowish green rump, abdomen entirely pale yellow. Range : southern area of Masai Reserve, country around Kilimanjaro, Ukambani, north to Upper Tana, Northern Guasso Nyiro, and Marsabit.

E. g. karamojensis Stoneh. (placed by me under *griseoflava*, No. 1241). A medium-sized bird, wings 50–55 mm. ; pale ashy grey above, pale lemon-yellow below on abdomen ; breast greyish white ; rump slightly tinged with greenish. Range : Moroto, Meuressi, Turkwell, Lopur, Suk.

E. flavicrissalis Sharpe, No. 1240. A small bird, wings 47–54 mm., average 50 mm. Paler ashy grey above ; no greenish tinge on the rump ; yellow very pale indeed, and limited to the vent. I have placed these birds as *flavicrissalis*, though they do not agree with specimens from Lugh on the Juba River, which should be typical of this race. The Juba birds are stronger yellow and have this colour extending from the under tail-coverts to mid-abdomen, whereas the Marsabit ones have the very pale yellow limited to the vent ; a subspecies ? Sclater places them as *flavicrissalis*. Range : From the Juba River, east through the dry northern parts of Kenya, including the Northern Guasso Nyiro, Marsabit, Kerio, Turkwell, and Moroto.

Sylvietta leucophrys leucophrys Sharpe, No. 1245.

In my previous paper I stated that I was not in a position to criticize the suggested race *keniensis* Mearns, owing to lack of material from Mt. Kenya. I have now a small series, and find that these birds differ in no way from those of Elgon and Nandi to Mau and Aberdares.

Sylvietta isabellina macrorhynchus van Som., No. 1251.

If Sclater is right in uniting *erlangeri* Reichw. with the nominate form, and as my Juba birds belong to this race, I am more than satisfied that the race *macrorhynchus* described by me from Tsavo is a sound form, because my Juba birds are not the same as the Tsavo-Teita ones. Wings 50–55 mm. It is a large bird with wings varying from 58–64 mm., average 60 mm. 14 specimens.

Sylvietta brachyura leucopsis and intermediates, Nos. 1248 & 1249.

To the localities of typical *leucopsis* add : Northern Guasso at Archer's Post, Marsabit ; also Neboi, Juba River.

To those of the intermediate form add : Lokitang, Ariangong, Turkana.

Sylvietta whytii Shell. and races, Nos. 1252–1254.

I have before me 8 examples of typical *whytii* from Lumbo, Portug., E.A., and have no hesitation in considering *fischeri* Reichw. as distinct from these. The Kenya coastal bird, type locality Malindi, is a very much paler bird, less strongly tinged with sandy buff below and without the greyish wash to the breast.

The next race is an intermediate form between *fischeri* and *jacksoni*, which has been called *loringi* by Mearns. Selater does not admit this form, but one cannot unite it with *jacksoni*.

I recognize the following forms :

S. w. fischeri Reichw., No. 1254, type locality Malindi. A very pale form which is paler yellow below than the nominate race, and any other in Kenya. It is almost as pale as *S. i. macrorhyncha*. Wings 51–55 mm., average 52 mm. 11 specimens. Range : Coast of Kenya, Vanga to Lower Juba, sea-level to 1,000 ft.

S. w. loringi Mearns, No. 1253. A larger form, intermediate in colour between *whytii* and *jacksoni*, but not nearly so rich as the latter. Type locality Fort Hall. Wings 57–60 in female, 60–65 in male. Range : This form ranges from the thorn-bush area from 1,500 ft. to Teita and Taveta, north through the Ukamba country to 3,000 ft., the Northern Guasso Nyiro. 15 specimens.

S. w. jacksoni Sharpe, No. 1252, type locality Kamassia. A large rich rufescent form with wings 61–67 mm., average 65 mm. Range : This is a highland form inhabiting the country from Nairobi, Kikuyu, Kenya, through Aberdares, Mau to Elgon and Sotik, to east shore of Victoria Nyanza. 4,000–8,000 ft. 29 specimens.

It will be seen from the above that I maintain the classification adopted in my previous paper, from which I see no reason to depart.

Camaroptera brevicaudata and races, Nos. 1257–1260.

First of all I should like to discuss the forms allowed by Selater. According to this authority we are supposed to have one race extending from Abyssinia south to Nairobi and west through Uganda, *C. b. abyssinica* Zedl. I have before me two series which come nearest to Abyssinia geographically, namely, one from Marsabit, the other from Karamoja. In coloration the two are exceedingly alike ; the top of the head, ear-coverts, mantle, tail, and upper tail-coverts are olive-brown, slightly more greyish on the rump ; chin grey, as is also the breast, the latter slightly tinged with brown ; flanks greyish ; centre of abdomen whitish ; the whole underside with a mottled appearance due to indistinct grey barring. The undersides of the Marsabit series with more white below. As regards size, we meet at once with a distinct difference : the Karamoja birds being 57–65 mm. (8 specimens), the Marsabit birds 50–57 mm. I cannot admit that they are the same. The next series is from Uganda, Ankole to Busoga. They are at once distinguishable from the Karamoja birds in being much darker on the head and mantle, more sooty, less brownish ; flanks darker grey ; wings 52–57 mm. (24 specimens). They do not agree with either of the above. The fourth series is from the highland area of Kenya. In size they agree with the Karamoja birds, having wings of 57–64 mm., majority 62 mm. ; but they differ from them in being much darker on the upperside, darker and more greyish mottled below.

I therefore am not prepared to subscribe to the "lumping" put forward by Sclater. I understand that Granvik is naming the Elgon birds as a race. If the Kenya and Uganda birds agree with *abyssinica*, how is it we get different birds in between ? I will now deal with the race described by Sharpe as

Camaroptera griseigula = *C. brevicaudata griseigula* Sharpe, No. 1259.

I have before me a long series of birds from the district around Kilimanjaro, Teita, Voi, Mbuyuni, Maungu, and south Ukambani. This series embraces the country around the type locality of *griseigula*, so we can take it that they are typical of this form. Sclater gives the following distribution for this race : "the coastal districts of Kenya Colony from the country round Kilimanjaro to Southern Somaliland." I challenge this distribution. The Kenya coastal birds are **not** of this form. *C. b. griseigula* differs only slightly on the upperside from the highland form, but it is much whiter below, retaining, however, the greyish colour to the throat and upper breast, and also the mottled character of the underside. They are, as I mentioned in my previous paper, the intermediate aggregate between the highland form and the coast bird. The coastal birds are characterized by being smaller, 46–57 mm., average 50 mm., with a uniform lightish grey head, mantle, rump, and upper tail-coverts, only slightly darker on the head. The under surface without any sign of the mottling, almost pure white, with just a slight wash of pale grey on the sides of the chest. These birds I misplaced in my last paper, as *pileata*, which is a race of *brachyura*, with the mantle and tail green (see below). The name which appears available for this distinct coastal race is *erlangeri* Reichw. (from Umfudu), as the birds which I have from the lower Juba agree. The range of this race is from Vanga to Lamu and the lower Juba, sea-level to 1,000 ft. Therefore

Camaroptera brevicaudata pileata, No. 1260 = **C. brevicaudata erlangeri** Reichw.

Camaroptera brachyura pileata Reichw. (nec my No. 1260). **Coast Green-backed Green-wing Warbler.**

Ranges from the coast of Kenya at Vanga and Dalguba south to Dar-es-Salaam and Zanzibar. 2 specimens, Dalgube.

Calamonastes simplex simplex (Cab.), No. 1261.

To the recorded localities add : Marsabit, Archer's Post, North Guasso Nyiro, Lodwar, Turkana, Juba River, Serenli, Lugh. These latter birds would be *hilgerti* Zedl., but the only difference that I can find is the slightly smaller size. There is no colour difference.

Calamonastes simplex undosus (Reichw.), No. 1262.

Occurs sparingly throughout the Amala-Loita district, meeting *C. simplex simplex* in the region of Magadi, though I have not seen any specimens which could be placed as intermediates.

Schoenicola apicalis, No. 1268 = **Sch. brevirostris** (Sund.).

Sclater has shown that the priority name for this bird is *brevirostris*. The nominate form is a Natal bird, and although Sclater admits that the Uganda birds differ from these South African ones in being darker, he refrains from assigning a

name to them. As I have no material to decide which of the two names cited by Sclater should be applied to the Northern birds, I leave them under the above designation. The species is very common in Kenya and in the eastern parts of Uganda, being found amongst long rank grass, sometimes quite a distance from water. In the Nairobi area they frequent swamps in association with *Bradypterus*.

Bradypterus altumi altumi van Som., No. 1269.

I have now secured a small series of this bird from the type locality Molo, and from the Aberdares and Mt. Kenya, from near Meru. These latter agree with the nominate form. I have also obtained a much darker bird from Moshi and the Lumi River, Taveta, which agrees with *altumi* in all except colour. For this race I have proposed the name

Bradypterus altumi mitoni van Som.

Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc., no. 37, July 1931.

Similar in size and general characters to *altumi* from Molo and Mt. Kenya, but considerably darker above and below. Type, male, Lumi River, 10.7.20, in my collection. 3 specimens.

Bradypterus cinnamomeus Rüpp. and races, Nos. 1270–1272.

Sclater is prepared to lump all the birds of this group as suggested by Count Gyldenstolpe. I do not agree. The birds from 10,000 ft. on Kilimanjaro are quite different from those from Kenya and the Aberdares ; the name **rufoflavidus** Reichw. & Neum., although founded on an immature specimen, should be applied to these Kilimanjaro birds. I cannot admit that the Ankole Kigezi birds are identical with Elgon material. It seems to me that we here have an almost parallel case to *Cistieola prinoides* ; variation in plumage due to different ecological factors, at varying altitudes, producing either a paleness or intensity of coloration, not bound by geographical distribution in its usually accepted sense.

Bradypterus brachypterus centralis Neum., No. 1273.

Sclater limits the application of this name to the Kivu-Congo race, ignoring the fact that the Kikuyu Escarpment bird was linked by Neumann with the Kivu bird. The reason for the omission perhaps is that he recognizes the Kenya bird as distinct. The birds which I tentatively placed under *centralis* will now be known as

Bradypterus brachypterus fraterculus Mearns.

Type locality Escarpment. This is the common *Bradypterus* of the Kenya highlands, being particularly common in the swamps round Nairobi. I have had a series of over 25 specimens from the localities mentioned in my previous paper.

Calamornis Sclater.—The mainland birds hitherto placed in the genus *Calamoeichla* are now transferred to the new genus created by W. Sclater. All the species and races mentioned by me in my previous report come into this genus.

Calamornis nilotica Neum., No. 1275.

Additional localities : Buvuma Islands, Jinja.

Calamornis leptorhyncha leptorhyncha (Reichw.).

I now have specimens of this race from the coastal swamp north of Mombasa, and from Malindi. I consider it quite distinct from the highland form, *parva*, which I have previously recorded, No. 1277.

Acrocephalus arundinaceus arundinaceus (Linn.), No. 1278.

Additional localities : Buvuma Islands, and Busoga, Uganda, March.

Acrocephalus arundinaceus zarudnyi (Hart.). **Eastern Great Reed-Warbler.**

2 specimens taken on the Juba River, March, belong to this race.

Acrocephalus griseldis (Hartl.), No. 1279.

I have now obtained two specimens of this rather scarce migrant, from the Northern Guasso Nyiro, in December.

Acrocephalus baeticatus, No. 1282 = **A. baeticatus cinnamomeus** Reichw.

I have taken this species on Lake Naivasha, as well as at Kisumu.

Hippolais olivetorum (Strickl.), No. 1284.

During 1920 several of this species were taken on the Northern Guasso Nyiro, at Chanler's Falls, during November and December. It was also taken on the Turkwell in January of that year.

Hippolais pallida elaeica (Linderm.), No. 1286.

Further specimens of this bird have been collected at Dalgube and Changamwe on the Kenya coast in March and April, and on the Juba in November and December.

Hippolais icterina (Vieill.).

The Icterine Warbler has been recorded from Uganda and Kenya according to Sclater, but I have not taken it myself ; I mention it here so that ornithologists in the two countries might look out for it.

Agrobates galactotes syriacus (Hempr. & Ehr.). **Red-tailed Warbler.**

By an unfortunate oversight my MS. on these birds was omitted from the published Report, although I collected numbers of this bird during 1916–1919. 26 examples are recorded from : Lake Jipe, Tsavo, Teita, Bura, Northern Guasso, Kobua, Rudolf, Maungu, Voi, Juba River, the dates being November, October, February, March, April, January.

I left a certain number of these birds with Dr. Hartert at Tring, who has verified my identification.

Agrobates galactotes familiaris (Ménétr.). **Grey-backed Red-tailed Warbler.**

For the verification of the identification of these birds I am indebted to Dr. Hartert. I recorded specimens in the *Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, no. 16, p. 27, as *A. g. minor*, and Meinertzhagen in *Ibis*, 1922, p. 10, suggests that my specimens were *syriacus*. In order to clear the matter up, I sent the specimens to Dr. Hartert, who has stated that they are certainly *familiaris*, a race which has not been recorded from Kenya. In going over the material that I have, it is obvious that this bird must be a regular visitor during the winter, as it has been taken in varying years during the months of January, February, March, April, and one specimen in June ! I have often wondered why these *Agrobates* were kept apart from *Erythropygia*, or vice versa, and my wonder has been duly increased as the result of the identification of what I took to be very small *Agrobates* with wings of 68–70 mm. being returned to me by Dr. Hartert as *hamertoni*, which is an *Erythropygia*.

Sylvia nisoria (Bechst.), No. 1291.

Additional localities : Juba River, April.

TURDIDAE.

Luscinia luscinia (Linn.), No. 1327.

Two additional localities are here recorded : Northern Guasso Nyiro, November and December ; Juba River, Serenli, in March.

Luscinia megarhynchos megarhynchos Brehm, No. 1328.

Additional locality : Lodwar on the Turkwell, January 1931.

Luscinia megarhynchos golzii Cab. **Turkestan Nightingale.**

This race has now been obtained by me in the Sokoke Forest in January and February. Identification verified by Dr. Hartert.

Irania gutturalis (Guér.), No. 1329.

Additional localities : Archer's Post, Northern Guasso Nyiro, November ; Nairobi, March.

Phoenicrurus phoenicrurus phoenicrurus (Linn.). **Redstart.**

This species is a rare migrant to Kenya, and so far I have only two records of its being captured. Turkwell, and Juba River, April.

Pogonocichla stellata guttifera (Reichw. & Neum.).

The type came from Kilimanjaro. I have a series of this bird from that mountain, and I cannot unite with them the birds from Mt. Kenya and Aberdares, and Nairobi area. The Kilimanjaro birds are very much darker on the head, almost black, and darker on the mantle also. There is a further point of difference in the young : those from the Kilimanjaro Mountain are very much darker and more boldly marked. I therefore admit the Kenya race as

Pogonocichla stellata keniensis Mearns = *P. cucullata keniensis*, No. 1361.

Distribution as given in my previous paper.

Erythropygia hartlaubi hartlaubi Reichw., No. 1315.

This bird, described from Semliki, is represented in my collection from Ankole-Kigezi through Uganda to Kisumu.

Erythropygia hartlaubi kenia van Som.

Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc., no. 37, July 1931.

Differs from the nominate form in being darker above and in the breast spots being larger and more distinct; the amount of red in the tail is greater. The distribution is from Mt. Kenya to the Kikuyu Forests and the Mau.

Type, male, Mt. Kenya, February 1919, in my collection. 10 specimens.

Erythropygia leucophrys vansomereni Sclater. **Uganda Brown-backed Scrub Warbler.**

This form was referred to me under No. 1314 ? subsp. Sclater gives the range as Uganda to Kavirondo and the Bahr-el-Ghazal.

Erythropygia leucophrys soror Reichw. **Coastal Red-backed Scrub Chat.**

Described from Arusha, this race extends to the coast belt of Kenya from Vanga to the mouth of the Tana River, frequenting the scrub and the edges of the forests.

Erythropygia leucoptera leucoptera Rüpp. **Somali Red-backed Scrub Chat.**

The birds which I have collected from the Juba River from Dolo to Serenli, and west to El Wak, belong to the nominate form.

A series from the Northern Guasso Nyiro shows a tendency toward the race *vulpina*, whereas the Rudolf and Karamoja examples are nearer the nominate race. For the other races supported by me I refer readers to my previous paper.

Erythropygia barbata quadrivirgata (Reichw.).

Extends along the coastal belt from Vanga to Lamu and inland to the Teita country.

Erythropygia barbata erlangeri Reichw. **Juba Buff-breasted Scrub Chat.**

I have a small series from the Juba River which belongs to this race. It must meet the other form about Lamu and Manda.

Erythropygia hamertoni O.-Grant.

This bird has been referred to under *Agrobates*; the identification was made by Dr. Hartert. It is the first specimen obtained from Jubaland, extending the range southward for a very considerable way.

Cichladusa guttata guttata (Heugl.), No. 1307.

According to Sclater, the whole of the inland birds are of the nominate form ; but I am certain there is an intermediate form in Central Kenya, as outlined in my previous paper under No. 1308.

Cichladusa guttata rufipennis Sharpe, No. 1306.

The type of this race came from Lamu. I have a long series from the Juba River from Kismayu to Dolo.

A. poliocephala kikuyuensis Jacks., No. 1365 = **Alethe poliocephala akeleyae** Dearb.

I placed my previous specimens under the name *kikuyuensis* Jacks. pending an examination of a series from Mt. Kenya. I have now a good series of Kenya birds, and admit that the two names refer to the same race. The range is from the forests of Mt. Kenya, the Aberdares and Mau, and the Kikuyu Forests.

Callene = **Sheppardia** Haagner.

Sheppardia cyornithopsis aequatorialis (Jacks.), No. 1341.

A very common bird throughout the forests from Elgon to Mau. I have not met with it east of the Rift Valley.

Sheppardia sokokensis (van Som.). **Coastal Yellow-breasted Pigmy Cossypha.**

I have now obtained a fine series of this bird. The range is apparently limited to the coastal forests of Rabai and the Sokoke-Arabuku forest.

Cossypha somereni, No. 1333 = **C. polioptera polioptera** Reichw.

C. somereni was founded by Hartert on specimens from Kyetume which were submitted to Berlin for report ; they were said to differ from the nominate form. Sclater states that they are the same, but I have no Bukoba material to check this. They range from Kyetume in Chagwe east to Elgon, Kakamega and the Mau to Sotik.

Cossypha cyanocampter barttelotti Shell., No. 1331.

In giving the range of this bird, Sclater omits entirely the forests of Central Uganda, east to Elgon, Kakamega, and Nandi, in all of which places I have obtained series.

Cossypha natalensis Smith, No. 1330.

To the recorded localities add : Moshi, Rabai, Sokoke, Mongeya, Lamu, Juba River, from Kismayu to Serenli. Although there is considerable variation in colour and size in my series of over 50 birds, the differences are not referable to geography or altitude.

Cossypha niveicapilla melanonota Cab., No. 1335.

I have followed Sclater in adopting *niveicapilla* for the nominate form in place of *verticalis* used hitherto. To the recorded localities add : Lumbwa, Kericho, and the Mau. I am still of opinion that the Mau-Nandi birds will eventually prove to be a distinct race.

Cossypha cafra iolema Reichw., No. 1332.

I am still unable to verify or dispute *mauensis* Neum., as I have only 3 Kilimanjaro birds ; these are rather paler than Kenya highland ones.

Cossypha heuglini and races, Nos. 1336–1338.

Sclater does not admit *occidentalis* Reichw., but I am satisfied that it is a good race. In the distribution given for the nominate form we find that, as far as Kenya is concerned, the range is said to be " western half." I have before me 8 adults from Mt. Marsabit which are absolutely alike in density of colour both above and below, and considerably darker than a series from Uganda, Elgon, and Mau, being in fact as dark as *intermedia*, but much bigger. If the birds from " Western Kenya " are to be considered as typical of the nominate form, these Marsabit birds cannot be so, and I suggest that in these we have a recognizable race.

Cossypha heuglini intermedia Cab., No. 1337.

I have now obtained a series from the Juba River from Serenli, and these agree with the coastal birds in size, but are rather darker. To the recorded localities add : Juba River, Serenli-Jebeir ; Kipini, Momgeya, Sokoke, Rabai, Ganda, all on the coastal belt of Kenya. Friedmann has just described a race from Lumbo as *euronata*, *Occ. Papers Boston Soc.*, September 1930. We have skins from Lumbo taken at the same time as Friedmann's type ! These were submitted to Prof. Neumann, his identification being *C. h. intermedia*. The difference in the colour of the mantle referred to by Friedmann is a sexual one, being found in females ; males are grey on the back.

Thamnolaea subrufipennis, No. 1355 = **Th. cinnamomeiventris subrufipennis** Reichw.

Cercomela scotocerca turkana van Som., No. 1351.

Additional material from the type locality agrees with the type and cotype. The range appears to extend from Karamoja to the Northern Guasso Nyiro. There is a further bird, which ranges from the Koroli mountains to Kulal and south to the Northern Guasso Nyiro and is not *turkana*. It is a very dark ashy chocolate-brown, with paler edges to the wing-feathers and rusty buff edges to the rectrices. The lower surface is greyish buff, with a strong vinous tinge on the breast, flanks, and throat. The under tail-coverts are blackish brown with rusty buff edges. I have 12 birds of this form. They are slightly larger than *turkana*, wings 74–81 against 70–76 mm. A larger series of *turkana* from the type locality is required to clear up the relationship of the two.

Oenanthe familiaris near *omoensis*, No. 1344 = **Cercomela familiaris falkensteini** (Cab.).

The generic position of this bird is uncertain.

Oenanthe vittata (Hempr. & Ehrenb.).

Sclater states that this is a mutant of *O. leucomela*. I procured a specimen on the Juba River at Mandaira and another at Jebeir.

O. leucomela pleschanka, No. 1350 = **Oenanthe leucomela leucomela** (Pall.).

According to Sclater, this name must be used instead of *pleschanka*.

Monticola rufocinerea and races, No. 1343.

Apparently Sclater has ignored my remarks regarding my specimens of this bird. Naturally I had before me the material on which Hartert based his race *sclateri*. Yet the range of the nominate form is given by Sclater as including all the birds from Kenya and Eastern Uganda.

It is of interest to note that Friedmann has just described a race from Lolololuki, Northern Guasso Nyiro, as **tenuis**, *Occ. Papers Boston Soc.*, September 1930, pp. 325–6. The coloration of the rectrices is stated to be similar to *sclateri*, as in my Naivasha birds, and the real difference is the paleness of the breast and abdomen. Whether we accept *tenuis* or not, there still remains much to be done in the revision of this species.

Geokichla : the East African species and races.

There are two distinct species of *Geokichla* on Mt. Kenya, as shown by my specimens from that mountain. If we consult Sclater's *Systema*, p. 444, it will be seen that he allows one only, viz. *G. gurneyi keniensis* Mearns. In fact, all forms are made races of *G. gurneyi*, Sclater not recognizing *piaggiae* as a species distinct from *gurneyi*. Mearns recognizes two species, and describes *keniensis* as a race of *G. piaggiae*, not of *G. gurneyi*. On the other hand, he describes *raineyi* as a race of *G. gurneyi*. This would support my statement that there are two *Geokichla* in Kenya, not counting the coastal *fischeri*.

Geokichla piaggiae piaggiae (Bouv.), No. 1318 (as *Turdus*).

A rufous-faced bird, which ranges from Ruwenzori to Elgon.

Geokichla piaggiae keniensis Mearns, No. 1317 (as *Turdus*).

A richer race than the typical, form ranging from Mt. Kenya to the Aberdares.

Geokichla gurneyi chuka van Som.

Journ. E. Afr. & Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc., no. 37, July 1931.

A large bird with the crown only slightly darker greyish than the rest of the dark olive mantle ; with greyish ear-coverts crossed by oblique buff line ; a white ring round the eye interrupted by a black mark on the upper lid and a corresponding mark on the lower lid ; a slight black moustachial streak ; a narrow rufous preloreal line ; throat and breast and flanks light orange with slight olive tinge on sides of breast ; abdomen, vent, and under tail-coverts pure white. These birds have very much longer and stronger bills than *G. piaggiae keniensis*. Type, male, Chuka, Mt. Kenya, 15.1.21, in my collection.

Turdus libonyanus centralis Reichw., No. 1325.

The above name should be used instead of *pelios*. It is a variable race, if we include the whole range as given in the *Systema*.

T. libonyanus tephronotus, No. 1326 = *Turdus tephronotus* Cab.

Additional localities : Juba River from Kismayu to Dolo and Daua River.

Turdus olivaceus elgonensis Sharpe, No. 1321.

Found throughout the forest and bush country from Mt. Elgon, Nandi, Mau, Aberdares to Mt. Kenya. It does not extend to Marsabit.

Turdus olivaceus polius Mearns, No. 1322.

I have now obtained a series from Marsabit, and am satisfied that they are not the same as *elgonensis* as suggested by Sclater. They are paler above and below, and we actually get the intermediates on the Northern Guasso. My series from Marsabit Mt., some 11 skins, is remarkably uniform, and all show the characters on which I support this race.

Turdus olivaceous deckeni Cab. **Kilimanjaro Rufous-bellied Thrush.**

This very dark race extends from Kilimanjaro to the Pare Mts. It must meet *roehli* somewhere along the continuation of this range into the Usambaras.

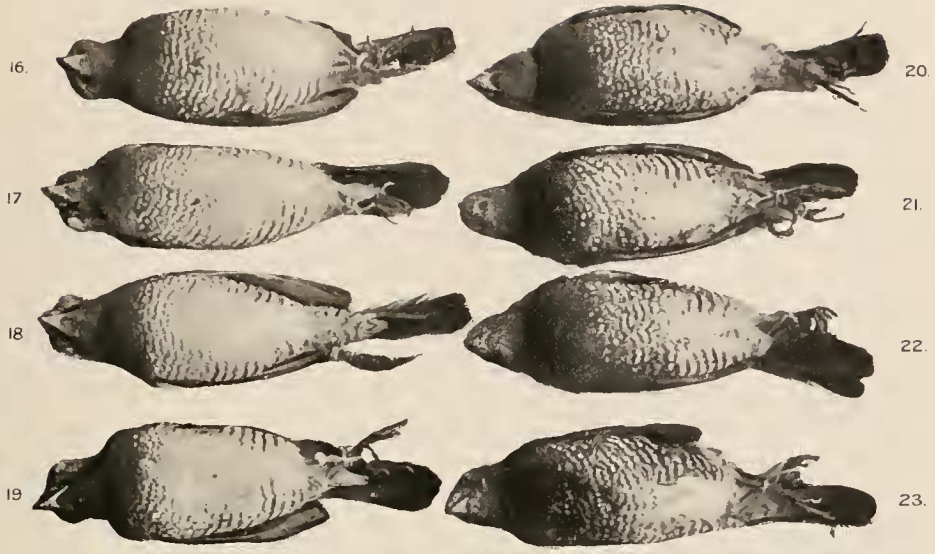
PLATE III.

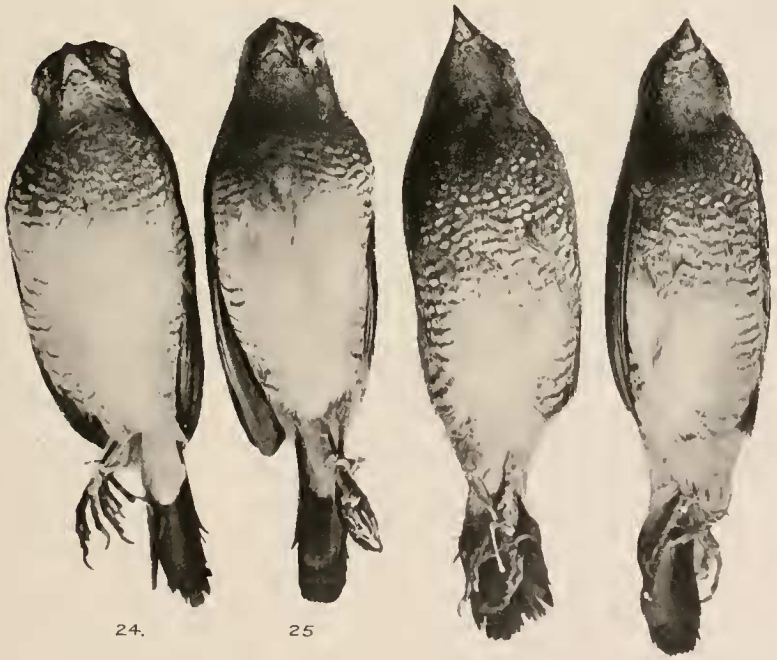
		PAGE
Figs. 1–4.	*Dicrurus adsimilis divaricatus*, Coastal race	300
,, 5–8.	,, ,, *jubaensis*, Juba River	301
,, 9 and 9a.	*Pycnonotus tricolor pallida*	347
,, 10 and 10a.	,, ,, *minor*	,,
,, 11 and 11a.	,, ,, *fayi*	,,
,, 12 and 12a.	,, ,, *micrus*	,,
,, 13 and 13a.	,, ,, *littoralis*	,,
,, 14 and 14a.	,, ,, *teitensis*	,,
,, 15 and 15a.	,, ,, *dodsoni*	,,

PLATE IV.

Figs. 16–19.	Males of *Pytilia melba jubaensis*	325
,, 20–23.	,, ,, ,, *kirki*	,,
,, 24 and 25.	Females of *Pytilia melba jubaensis*	,,
,, 26 and 27.	,, ,, ,, *kirki*	,,

John Bale Sons & Danielsson, Ltd London





John Bale Sons & Danielsson, Ltd. London